

APPENDIX D

Detailed Analysis Information For Recreation Resources

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APPENDIX D

Detailed Analysis Information For Recreation Resources

Introduction

This appendix was developed to help the reader understand the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) and Wilderness Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (WROS) system used in this analysis, and how it applies to the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area (HCNRA).

Tables D-1 and D-2 describe the current setting indicators for each Recreation Analysis Area (RAA) in the HCNRA for the Hells Canyon Wilderness and nonwilderness areas.

Tables D-3 and D-4 describe effects to the setting indicators for each RAA by alternative for the Hells Canyon Wilderness (Refer to **Chapter 3**, Recreation Settings, Experiences, and Opportunities for a map of RAAs) and nonwilderness areas.

Table D-1: Current Setting Indicators - Hells Canyon Wilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
01 Sheep Creek						
Access to the area is overland and by trail. Roaded access is available from adjacent RAAs (10 and 11). Trail access consists of approximately 42 miles that provides adequate access to the RAA. Trails are classified as moderate to most difficult. Accessibility challenge is classified as most difficult.	Moderate to high expectation of solitude and isolation from the sights and sounds of others. Encounters are barely measurable with respect to management standards. This applies to all three-wilderness classifications. Solitude may be somewhat diminished during hunting seasons.	People can experience nature with little or no human contact or influence. Pristine, forested slopes with a mosaic of wildfire burns dominate the landscape. Major scenic character is the vast canyon that descends from a high alpine lakes basin to the confluence of Sheep Creek and the Snake River. Scenic integrity is very high.	Low use occurs with encounters very infrequent. Party sizes are small throughout entire season. Encounters may increase slightly during hunting seasons. Party size varies from two to eight people with camps very isolated and seldom in view of others.	Self-reliance through application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers a high degree of risk and challenge. Contact with management is very seldom. On-site controls do not exist and directional signing is minimal.	Natural ecosystems operate freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 400 sq. ft. and are generally limited to flat areas associated with water. No site hardening exists.	No facilities developed for user comfort. Very few user-created developments. Very few dispersed sites exist. Two trailheads service the RAA--one with limited facilities, (Windy Saddle) and one (Low Saddle) with virtually no improvements.
02 Dry Diggins						
Access to the area is overland and by trail. Trail access consists of approximately 10 miles and provides adequate access. Trail classifications are moderate to most difficult. Accessibility challenge is classified as most difficult. No roaded access in adjacent RAAs.	Low expectation of solitude and isolation from sights and sounds of others. Encounters are low but tend to increase during weekends and holidays. Solitude may increase during hunting season (fewer people in area). Encounter still below management standards for primitive and semi-primitive.	The area provides a sense of being alone--in a wilderness with a pristine environment and little or no human contact or influence. Scenic integrity is very high.	Moderate use occurs with, encounters infrequent during the week, encounters more frequent on weekends and holidays. Encounters may actually decrease during hunting seasons. Party size varies two to eight people. Camps prevalent in this RAA are associated with backpackers and horse users (located at McGaffey, Hibbs, Three Creek, and Lily Pad lakes). Campsites may be visible from other campsites in some locations. Evidence of others noticeable. Social encounters are higher throughout the RAA but still below management standards with one to two during weekdays and exceeding five on holidays and weekends	Self-reliance through application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers a moderate degree of challenge and risk. Contact with management personnel is infrequent. On-site controls do not exist and directional signing is present.	Natural ecosystems operate freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 500 to 2,000 sq. ft. associated with lakes and old campsites utilized by past range management activities. Campsites are numerous. No site hardening or toilets exist. Areas of repeated use by recreationists and livestock management have created larger, barren areas over time. Barren areas are not necessarily the result of current use. Data needed.	No facilities developed for user comfort. User-created developments. Dispersed sites are numerous. May be evidence of old (Dry Diggins Lookout) developed facilities that were present prior to wilderness designation. No trailheads with all of RAA accessed from neighboring RAAs.

Table D-1: Current Setting Indicators - Hells Canyon Wilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
03 Sheep Creek						
Access to and into the area is very limited. One trail provides adequate access to the RAA. The remainder of access in the area is overland. Total trail length is approximately 2 miles and is classified as moderate to most difficult. Accessibility challenge is classified as most difficult. No roaded access in adjacent RAAs.	Moderate to low expectation of solitude and isolation from sights and sounds of others. Encounters are generally low but tend to increase during weekends and holidays. Solitude may increase during the fall and winter seasons (fewer people in area). Encounters still below management standard but highest for the HCNRA.	People can be alone in and around pristine high alpine lakes where there is little or no human contact or influence. In addition to the scenic lakes, there are rock outcrops, the jagged peaks of the Seven Devils, and views into Hells Canyon. Scenic integrity is very high.	Moderate use occurs with encounters infrequent during the week becoming more frequent on weekends and holidays. Encounters may decrease during the fall and winter seasons. Party size varies two to eight people. Camps most prevalent in this RAA with the highest concentrations around lakes found in the RAA. Camps may be visible from other campsites in some locations. Evidence of others noticeable. Social encounters are higher throughout the RAA but still below management standards with one to two during weekdays and exceeding five on holidays and weekends.	Self-reliance through application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers a moderate degree of challenge and risk. Contact with management personnel is infrequent. On-site controls do not exist and directional signing is present.	Natural ecosystems operate freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 500 to 2,000 sq. ft. and are usually associated with lakes in the RAA. Campsites are numerous and concentrated in the lakes area. No site hardening or toilets exist. However, there may be some evidence of old developed facilities that were present prior to wilderness designation. Areas of use tend to have heavy barren areas resulting from repeated use over time associated with lake recreation. May be the result of some current use. Data needed.	No facilities developed for user comfort. Substantial user-created developments. Dispersed site areas numerous. No trailheads with all of RAA accessed from neighboring RAAs. Remnants of old developments.
04 Seven Devils						
Access to and into the area is very limited. One trail traverses the extreme southwest boundary of the RAA. All other access is by overland means. Total trail length is approximately 5 miles and is classified as easy to moderate. All other areas off this main route are overland and are classified as being in the most difficult range (user trails only). Accessibility challenge is classified as most difficult. Roaded access is available in one adjacent RAA.	Moderate to high expectation of solitude and isolation from sights and sounds of others. Encounters very low (1 per day) below management standards in primitive and semi-primitive. Solitude may even be greater during hunting season (fewer people in area).	Area gives people an opportunity for solitude, to climb the rugged peaks, and to view the Hells Canyon, Snake, Salmon, Little Salmon, and Rapid River drainages. There is a high degree of risk in this wilderness setting. Scenic integrity is very high.	Low use occurs with encounters infrequent. Party sizes are very small throughout most of the season. Encounters may actually decrease during hunting season. Party size varies from 2 to 8 though usually 2-4 people. Camps very limited with the highest concentration around Mirror Lake. Camps may be visible from other campsites in some locations. Evidence of other users. Social encounters may be higher around the lakes but still below management standards.	Self-reliance through application of outdoor skill in an environment that offers a high degree of challenge and risk. Contact with management personnel is infrequent. On-site controls do not exist and directional signing does not exist.	Natural ecosystems operate freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 400 sq. ft. and are associated with a lake in the RAA. Campsites are relatively low in number but concentrated in the lake area. No site hardening or toilets. Areas of use tend to have moderate barren areas resulting from repeated use over time associated with lake recreation. Barren areas are not necessarily the result of current use. Data needed.	No facility development for user comfort. Very few user-created developments. Dispersed sites very few in number. One trailhead located at Windy Saddle, with limited facilities available, is located in adjacent RAA.

Table D-1: Current Setting Indicators - Hells Canyon Wilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
05 Baldy Lake						
Access to and into the area is very limited. One trail leads into the Baldy Lake area. All other access is by overland means and classified most difficult. Total trail length is approximately 3 miles and is classified easier to moderate in difficulty. Accessibility challenge is classified as most difficult. No roaded access in adjacent RAAs.	Moderate expectation of solitude and some isolation from sights and sounds of others. Encounters low, below management standards for primitive and semi-primitive. Solitude may even be greater during hunting season (fewer people in area).	Visitors can expect to be alone in an area dotted with high alpine lakes, connecting streams, and open meadows at the base of He Devil Mountain. Scenic integrity is very high.	Moderate use occurs with encounters infrequent. Party sizes are small throughout most of the season. Encounters may actually decrease during hunting seasons. Party size varies from 2 to 8 people. Camps very limited with highest concentration around Baldy and Echo Lake area. Camps may be visible from other campsites in some locations. Evidence of others. Social encounters may be higher around the lakes but still below management standards.	Self-reliance through application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers a high degree of challenge and risk. Contact with management personnel is infrequent. On-site controls do not exist and directional signing does not exist.	Natural ecosystems operate freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 500 sq. ft. and are usually associated with lakes in the RAA. Campsites are relatively low in number but concentrated in the lakes area. No site hardening or toilets. Areas of use tend to have moderate barren areas resulting from repeated use over time associated with lake recreation. Barren areas are not necessarily the result of current use. Data needed.	No facilities developed for user comfort. Few user-created developments. Dispersed sites are few in number. No trailheads with RAA accessed from neighboring RAA.
06 East Face						
Access to and into the area is very limited. One trail traverses the extreme east side of the RAA. All other access is by overland means. Total trail length is approximately 6 miles. Trails are classified as easy to moderate. Accessibility challenge would still be classified as most difficult. Roaded access is available in one adjacent RAA	Moderate expectation of solitude and some isolation from sight and sound of others. Encounters considerably below management standards in primitive and semi-primitive. Solitude may be greater during the fall and winter season (fewer people in area). In areas away from the loop trail there is even fewer people so a higher expectation of solitude and isolation could be obtained.	People can expect to be alone in an area with a series of high alpine lakes, connecting streams, and open meadows at the base of the east-facing Seven Devils Mountains. Glacial headlands (steep, rocky) and adjacent rocky ridges above mountain basins provide scenery. Scenic integrity is very high.	Low use occurs with encounters infrequent. Party sizes are small throughout most of the season. Encounters decrease during the fall and winter season. Party size varies from 2 to 8 people though usually 1-2. Camps are limited with the highest concentration around common lakes. Camps may be visible from other campsites in some locations. Evidence of other users. Social encounters are higher around the lake but still below management standards.	Self-reliance through application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers a moderate to high degree of challenge. Contact with management personnel is infrequent. On-site controls do not exist and directional signing is minimal.	Natural ecosystems operate freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 500 to 2,000 sq. ft. and are usually associated with a lake in the RAA. Campsites are relatively low in number but concentrated in the lakes area. No site hardening or toilets. Areas of use tend to have greater areas of barren ground. Probably a result of repeated use over time associated with lakes recreation. Barren areas are not necessarily the result of current use. Data needed.	No facilities developed for user comfort. Very few user-created developments. Dispersed sites very low in number. One trailhead located at Windy Saddle in adjacent RAA has limited facilities available.
07 Horse Heaven						
Access to the area is overland and by trail. Roaded access is available in only one adjacent RAA. All other	Moderate to low expectation of solitude and some isolation from sights and sounds of others. Encounters are	People can expect a great amount of solitude in an area of high alpine, open meadow basins. Scenic features are the	Moderate to low use occurs with encounters remaining below management standards. Infrequent and small party	Self-reliance through applications of outdoor skills in an environment that offers a moderate to high degree of risk and	Natural ecosystems operate freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 2,000	No facilities developed for user comfort. Some user-created developments may be present on some sites. Dispersed sites are

Table D-1: Current Setting Indicators - Hells Canyon Wilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
access is via trails originating outside the HCNRA boundary (Payette National Forest). Trail access consists of approximately 19 miles that provide adequate access to the RAA. Trails are classified as moderate to most difficult. Accessibility challenge is classified as most difficult. No trails exist in pristine portion of RAA.	considerably below 7 per day in primitive and semi-primitive. However, use that does occur is channeled to essentially the same locations (Horse Heaven Meadows). Encounters in pristine is at or below management standards. Solitude and isolation in this portion of the RAA is high.	glaciated headlands and the adjacent rocky ridges bisecting the mountain basins. Scenic integrity is very high.	sizes throughout most of the use season. Encounters may increase during hunting season. Party size varies from 2 to 8 with camps generally concentrated in one location and visible from other campsites. Evidence of other users. Social encounters are higher around Horse Heaven Meadows but still below management standards.	challenge. Contact with management personnel is infrequent. On-site controls do not exist and directional signing is minimal.	sq. ft. and usually limited to flat areas associated with water. No site hardening or toilets. Area of use tends to have greater areas of barren ground. Probably a result of repeated use by recreation groups and range management camps. Barren areas are not necessarily the result of current use. Data needed.	very few in number. One trailhead with virtually no improvement serves this RAA. Horse Heaven Cabin within the RAA is listed on National Register of Historic Places. In addition there are a number of structures located in the RAA. All in various stages of disrepair and deterioration.
08 Granite Creek						
Access to the area is totally overland and by trail. No road access to the perimeter available. Trail access consists of approximately 21 miles that provides very limited access to the RAA. Trails are classified moderate to most difficult. Accessibility challenge is classified as most difficult. No trails exist in the pristine portions of the RAA.	Moderate to high expectation of solitude and isolation from sights and sounds of others. Encounters are barely measurable with respect to management standards. This applies to all three-wilderness classifications. Solitude may be somewhat diminished during hunting seasons.	People can expect to be alone in the vast, pristine canyon that drops from a high alpine lake basin down to the confluence of Granite Creek and the Snake River. Scenic integrity is very high.	Low use occurs with encounters very infrequent. Party sizes are small throughout the entire season. Encounters may increase slightly during hunting seasons. Party size varies from 2 to 8 people with camps very isolated and seldom in view of others.	Self-reliance through application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers a high degree of risk and challenge. Contact with management is very infrequent. On-site controls do not exist and directional signing is minimal.	Natural ecosystems operate freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 625 sq. ft. and are usually limited to flat areas associated with water. No site hardening or toilets. Area of greatest use is located in vicinity of Horse Heaven which tends to have greater areas of barren ground; probably a result of repeated use by recreation groups and range management activities. Barren areas are not necessarily the result of current use. Data needed.	No facilities developed for user comfort. Very few user-created developments. Very few dispersed sites. No trailheads, RAA accessed from neighboring RAA.
09 Lakes Basin						
Access to the area is overland and by trail. Road access is available in only one adjacent RAA. Trail access consists of approximately 11 miles that provides adequate access to the RAA. Trails are classified as moderate to most difficult. Accessibility challenge is	Moderate to high expectation of solitude and some isolation from sight and sounds of others. Encounters are considerably below 7 per day in primitive and semi-primitive. Solitude may be somewhat diminished during hunting seasons.	People have a moderate to high expectation for solitude. High alpine lakes, connecting streams, and open meadows at the base of the Seven Devils Mountains are the major scenic features. Scenic integrity is very high.	Moderate to low use occurs with encounters remaining below management standards. Infrequent and small party size throughout most of the use season. Encounters may increase during hunting seasons. Party size 2 to 8 varies with camps generally isolated from view of other	Self-reliance through application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers a moderate to high degree of risk and challenge. Contact with management personnel is infrequent. On-site controls do not exist and directional signing is minimal.	Natural ecosystems operate freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 500 to 2,000 sq. ft. and are usually associated with lakes in the RAA. Campsites are relatively few in number but concentrated in areas containing lakes. No site	No facilities developed for user comfort. Some user-created developments may be present in some sites. Dispersed sites are few in number. Two trailheads with virtually no improvements serve the RAA.

Table D-1: Current Setting Indicators - Hells Canyon Wilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
classified as most difficult.			users. Social encounters are higher around lakes, but still below management standards. Some evidence of other users.		hardening or toilets. Areas of use tend to have greater areas of bare ground due to repeated use over time. Barren areas are not necessarily the result of current use. Data needed.	
30 Tryon/Deep Creek						
Access to the area is overland, trail, or boat. Road access available in two adjacent RAAs. Trail access consists of 80 miles that effectively provides access to all parts of the RAA. Trails are classified as difficult to most difficult. Accessibility challenge is classified as most difficult.	Moderate to high expectation of solitude and some expectation of experiencing isolation from sights and sounds of others. Solitude may be interrupted by sound of powerboat traffic on the Snake River but degree depends on user's location in relation to the river. Encounters are considerably below 7 per day in primitive and semi-primitive. Pristine area encounters are below 1 per day. Encounters may be more frequent at trailhead locations but rarely exceeds the 7 per day. Solitude may be somewhat less during hunting season.	Remnants of farming/ranching and mining can be found in the spacious, diverse landscape creating a sense of history. This primitive area can be challenging for visitors seeking its privacy and solitude. Scenic integrity is very high.	Moderate to low use occurs with encounters remaining below management standards. Some evidence of other users. Infrequent and small party sizes through most of the use season. Encounters may increase slightly during hunting season. Party size ranges from 2 to 8 with camps in most cases isolated from view of other users.	Self-reliance through application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers a moderate to high degree of challenge and risk. Contact with management personnel is infrequent. On-site controls do not exist and directional signing is minimal.	Natural ecosystems operate freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 400 sq. ft. and are usually limited to flat areas associated with water. No site hardening or toilets exist.	No facility development for user comfort. Some rustic user-created developments may be present on some sites. Three historic facilities are located in the RAA. Hog Creek, Deep Creek, and Somers are in various stages of deterioration. One administrative site at Tryon Creek Ranch and two range-related buildings are located at the Palace and Teaser Mountain. Low impact camping practices are encouraged. One trailhead located at Dug Bar area is accessed from other RAAs.
31 Somers Point						
Access to the area is overland, by trail, or by boat. Road access is available in one adjacent RAA. Trail access consists of approximately 35 miles that provide adequate access to most parts of the RAA. Trails are classified as difficult to most difficult. Accessibility challenge is classified as most difficult.	Moderate to high expectation of solitude and experiencing isolation from sights and sounds of others. Solitude may be interrupted by sound of powerboat traffic on the Snake River but the likelihood is very low. Encounters are considerably below 7 per day in primitive and semi-primitive locations. Encounters may be more and more frequent during hunting season but are still below 7 per day.	People can expect to see top and mid-canyon benches, steep basalt break lands, and toe slopes. Continuous views change as people move through and around the area. Scenic integrity is very high.	Moderate to low use occurs with encounters remaining below management standards. Some evidence of other users. Infrequent and small party sizes through most of the season. Encounters may increase slightly during hunting season. Party size varies from 2-8 with camps isolated from view of others.	Self-reliance through application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers a moderate to high degree of challenge and risk. Contact with management personnel is infrequent. On-site controls do not exist and directional signing is minimal.	Natural ecosystems operate freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 400 sq. ft. and are usually limited to flat areas associated with winter. No site hardening or toilets exist.	No facility development for user comfort. Some rustic user-created developments may be present on some sites. One historic facility exists in the RAA (Wisenor Place). This facility is associated with a range allotment. One trailhead located at Warnock Corrals is the primary access to the RAA.

Table D-1: Current Setting Indicators - Hells Canyon Wilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
37 Saddle Creek						
Access to the area is overland, by trail, or by boat. Road access available in one adjacent RAA. Trail access consists of approximately 40 miles that provides adequate access to most parts of the RAA. Trails are classified as most difficult. Accessibility challenge is classified as most difficult.	Moderate to high expectation of solitude and some expectation of isolation from sights and sounds of others. The Hat Point Trail is an exception to this description. The Hat Point Trail is a main access to the benches from an area of higher use. Use on this trail may be primarily foot traffic during summer months changing to horse travel in early fall. Solitude may be interrupted by sound of powerboat traffic on the Snake River but the degree depends on user's location in relationship to the river. Encounters considerably below 7 per day in primitive and semi-primitive. Encounters may approach 5 at Hat Point at select seasons. Solitude may be somewhat less during hunting season.	People experience closeness with the canyon as it becomes steeper and more rugged, and provides a top to bottom view. The continuous views include overbearing, awesome rims, and refreshing mid-slope benches. Fire has significantly affected this area. Scenic integrity is very high.	Moderate to low use occurs with encounters remaining below management standards, with encounters more frequent on the Hat Point Trail. Infrequent and small party sizes through most of the use season. Encounters may increase slightly during hunting seasons. Party size varies from 2 to 8 with camps in most cases isolated from view of other users. The Troughs area is an exception with camps visible from other campsites. Country is open. Some evidence of other users.	Self-reliance through application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers a moderate degree of challenge and risk. Contact with management personnel is infrequent. On-site controls do not exist and directional signing is minimal.	Natural ecosystems operate freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 400 sq. ft. (with the exception of The Troughs area and mouth of Saddle Creek less than 2000 sq. ft.) and are usually limited to flat areas associated with water. No site hardening or toilets exist. Barren areas may be the result of current use. Data needed.	No facility developments for user comfort. Some rustic user-created developments may be present on some sites. One allotment management facility exists at The Troughs, use of this facility occurs in the spring and fall.
38 Lookout Mountain						
Access to the area is overland and by trail. Road access is available in only one adjacent RAA. This access is available seasonally from early spring until 3 days prior to opening of rifle deer season. Trail access consists of approximately 19 miles that provides very limited access to this rugged RAA. Trails are classified as most difficult. Accessibility challenge is classified as most difficult.	High expectation of solitude and isolation from sight and sounds of others with the exception of the Saddle Creek Trail. Saddle Creek Trail is the shortest route to the river and allows access for most of the year. Solitude may be interrupted by sound of powerboat traffic on the Snake River but the degree depends on user's location in relationship to the river. Encounters considerably below 7 per day in primitive and semi-primitive. Encounters may approach 5 in the Saddle	Views are panoramic and spectacular but access is difficult and limited to constructed trails. The area is very rugged and steep with few opportunities for cross-country travel. Scenic integrity is very high.	Low use with encounters remaining below management standards. Encounters more frequent on Saddle Creek trail than remainder of RAA (still below standards). Infrequent and small party sizes throughout most of the use season. Encounters may increase slightly during hunting seasons. Party size varies from 2 to 8 with camps isolated from view of other users. Some evidence of other users.	Self-reliance through application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers a high degree of risk and challenge. Contact with management personnel is infrequent. On-site controls do not exist and directional signing is minimal.	Natural ecosystems operate freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 400 sq. ft. and are usually limited to flat areas associated with water. No site hardening or toilets exist.	No facilities developed for user comfort. Some rustic user-created developments may be present on some sites. Dispersed sites are limited and low in number. One trailhead essentially serves the RAA.

Table D-1: Current Setting Indicators - Hells Canyon Wilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
	Creek trail but only during select seasons. Solitude may be somewhat less during hunting season. Because of rugged aspect of country, one of the best opportunities for solitude.					
39 Buck Creek						
Access to the area is overland, trail, and boat (reservoir). Road access is available from one adjacent RAA and via BLM land on the south end of the RAA. Trail access consists of approximately 24 miles that provides adequate access to the RAA. Trails are classified as difficult and most difficult. Accessibility challenge is classified as most difficult. Trailhead facilities for south end of RAA are located on BLM land.	Moderate to high expectation of solitude and some isolation from sight and sounds of others. Solitude may be interrupted by the sound of boat traffic on the reservoir. The degree depends on user's location in relationship to the reservoir. Encounter considerably below the 7 per day in primitive and semi-primitive. Long distance encounters (visual with boats and cars) may exceed the 7 per day figure. Solitude may be somewhat less during early spring and during the hunting seasons. However, due to its open nature, narrow width, and proximity to motorized use along the reservoir, wilderness values are compromised.	Rugged, forbidding country with very limited travel area. It provides a cross-section of landforms and unique geology. This semi-arid country is pleasant in the spring and fall but hot in the summer. Power lines, roads, and the reservoir reflect human activities close-at-hand. Scenic integrity is high.	Moderate to low use occurs with encounters (not associated with reservoir and road) remaining below management standards. Infrequent and small party through most of the use season. Encounters may increase slightly during the early spring and hunting seasons. Party size varies from 2 to 8 with camps very low in number and isolated from view of other users. Some evidence of other users.	Self-reliance through application of outdoor skills in an environment that allows a moderate to high degree of risk and challenge. Contact with management personnel is infrequent. On-site controls do not exist and directional signing is minimal.	Natural ecosystems operate freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 400 sq. ft. and are usually limited to flat areas associated with water. No site hardening exists; however, toilets are available along the reservoir. Need to be removed.	In upland areas there are no developed facilities. Some rustic user-created developments may exist on some sites. Dispersed sites are limited and low in number. Along the reservoir, there are several facilities that are left over from development completed prior to wilderness designation. These facilities are not in compliance with wilderness designation. Three trailheads serve the RAA. One is located on BLM land with no improvements and limited parking (Copper Creek Trailhead). Two trailheads developed for user safety, convenience, and resource protection.

Table D-2: Current Setting Indicators - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
10 Black Lake						
Access is via a one-way native surface, high-clearance vehicle road. Forest Road 112 begins in the Payette National Forest and travels approximately 6.5 miles through the RAA. Access is limited to this travel route. Three trails leave the road allowing access to adjacent RAAs. There are 2 miles of trail in RAA 10. Accessibility challenge is classified as moderate to difficult depending on the activity.	Moderate expectation of solitude and some expectation of experiencing isolation from sights and sounds of others. A feeling of more solitude begins when entering the HCNRA, primarily due to road standard and surrounding area. Solitude throughout the area is greatly affected during hunting seasons. The area offers a high alpine lakes experience. Trails offer access to areas of greater solitude but not within the RAA. Users of this area are clearly defined with the same group of people returning year after year. More remote experiences are available but require cross-country travel.	Very primitive road to a majestic lake. Rugged, high elevation area with great views, good fishing, and camping. Scenic integrity is very high with some inconsistencies from the sense of place, but is not evident.	Low to moderate use occurs with evidence of other users visible. Use varies with the seasons. The heaviest use occurs during hunting seasons. Party size may vary from 2-12 with camps visible from other campsites. Encounters increase during hunting season, which adds to the social interaction. Social encounter may not be significant since most users are repeat users of the area.	Opportunities for challenge in a natural environment (once heavily modified) with a low to moderate degree of challenge and risk. Contact with management personnel is moderately frequent. Some simple directional signing is present.	Human use is readily apparent. Some site modification to minimize impacts to developed facilities. No site modification in dispersed areas. No site hardening for user comfort. Human-caused impacts are generally not greater than 2,000 sq. ft. and limited to flat areas or shoreline areas associated with the lake. Toilets are provided at the developed site at the lake. Barren areas may be the result of current use. Data needed.	Rustic, old, high maintenance facilities are provided at Black Lake. Facilities have outlived their utility and design capability. Facilities were developed for safety and comfort. Accessibility was not originally considered. No other facilities are present except for some structures developed by users. Low impact camping practices are encouraged.
11 Windy Saddle						
Access is via the Windy Saddle Forest Road 517. This is the only roaded access into the area and is a one-way route. The roaded portion in the HCNRA is approximately two miles of native surface road suitable for high-clearance vehicles. Passenger cars also travel the route. The road is entirely within the roaded natural ROS. Departing from the Heavens Gate Trailhead, approximately 1.5 miles of trail provide access to adjacent RAAs. Accessibility challenge is classified as easier through more difficult. Access for the physically	Moderate to low expectation of solitude with low expectation for experiencing isolation from sights and sounds of others. Remoteness is of little relevance; however, there are locations within the RAA where a moderate degree of solitude can be experienced.	Outstanding views of the Seven Devils Mountains and the canyons of the Snake and Salmon Rivers. A rough, bumpy road gains access to camping, sightseeing, and the Hells Canyon Wilderness in a subalpine setting. Scenic integrity is high - visible but visually subordinate. Road to Heavens Gate is moderately low.	Low to moderate use occurs with evidence of other users readily visible at primary and developed sites. User groups and use varies with seasons. Spring and summer months support sightseeing groups, backpackers, horse packers, and day users. Fall and early winter use is predominately hunting. Party sizes may vary from 2-12, and campsites are visible from other campsites within units. There are two separate campgrounds.	Some opportunity for challenge in a natural environment but little expectation of risk in developed areas. On-site visitor management controls evident in developed areas. Regulations may be expected but are low key. Contacts with management personnel are frequent, especially during spring and summer seasons. Fire lookout available at Heaven's Gate usually five or more days per week. Interpretive facilities provided at lookout. Directional signing is evident and self-explanatory.	Human use is apparent. Sites are modified with hardening techniques used to minimize impact and provide for user convenience. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside developed areas. Impacted areas are closely associated with developed facilities. In areas served by trails, ecosystems operate freely. Sites used as day use or portal to wilderness.	Rustic, but dated, facilities are provided at Heavens Gate Trailhead, Windy Saddle Campground, Windy Saddle horse facilities, Seven Devils Campground, and Heavens Gate Lookout. Facilities were developed for safety, comfort, health, and sanitation. Accessibility was not originally considered. Facilities developed to manage/aid greater number of visitors. Administrative facilities located at Seven Devils Guard Station have some maintenance problems associated with water and structures.

Table D-2: Current Setting Indicators - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
challenged is easiest around developed sites.						
12 East Rim Loops						
Access via four main travel routes, Forest Roads 2060, 1819, 132, and 420. There are approximately 32 miles of road in this RAA. Of this total, 93 percent of the road area is within roaded natural ROS, 7 percent in semi-primitive ROS. Seven percent of the total miles are semi-primitive motorized ROS and are native, aggregate, or improved surface suitable for high-clearance vehicles. There are also approximately 14 miles of private road in the RAA. There are approximately 2.5 miles of trail departing from three locations serving as access to neighboring RAAs. Accessibility challenge is classified from easier along main travel ways to most difficult off main travel ways.	Moderate to low expectation of solitude and isolation. Remote has little or no relevance in this RAA along the main travel corridor. There are places within the RAA that would offer a certain degree of remoteness but access to them is more difficult. Obvious evidence of sights and sounds of others. Solitude is affected during hunting seasons.	A forested area on the edge of the canyon with views of the Hells Canyon and the Seven Devils Mountains. Backcountry driving with few other visitors. Scenic integrity is low. Alterations are clearly evident.	Low use occurs with evidence of other users readily visible. Use varies with the season. The heaviest use period is during hunting season. Party size may vary from 2-12 with camps visible from other campsites at times. Encounters increase during hunting season, which adds to social interaction experience. Encounters are below established range for roaded natural.	Opportunities for challenge in a natural environment but less expectation of risk. A few on-site visitor management controls may be expected. Simple information signs are evident along with directional signs and mileage indicators. Contact with management personnel is frequent.	Human use is apparent. Sites and areas may be modified through subtle site hardening to minimize impacts. Natural ecosystems for the most part operate freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 500 sq. ft. and are usually limited to flat areas associated with water. Natural systems for the most part operate freely.	No facility development for user comfort. Some rustic user development may be present on some sites. Low impact camping practices are encouraged.
13 Kirkwood						
Access is overland, by trail, or by watercraft. One road exists in the RAA, Kirkwood Road (Forest Road 2062-132), is approximately three miles long. A seasonal closure limits motorized access on the final 1,000 feet (0.2 miles) of road immediately southeast of Kirkwood Historic Ranch during the spawning period for fish from April 1 through June 30 each year. The road is closed with a gate.	High expectation of solitude and isolation from sights and sounds of others primarily due to topography and limited access. Solitude may be somewhat less during hunting season. Good sense of remoteness. Solitude may be interrupted by sound of powerboat traffic on the Snake River but the degree depends on users location in relationship to the river.	Dominating grasslands, generally viewed from some other area, are not heavily visited, have few trails, and are fairly inaccessible. Scenic integrity is high with some visually subordinate inconsistencies.	Minimal use occurs with some evidence of other users. Infrequent and small party sizes through most of the use season. Encounters may increase slightly during hunting season.	Self-reliance through application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers a high degree of risk and challenge. Some simple directional signing is present.	Natural ecosystem operates freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 100 to 500 sq. ft. No site hardening, no toilets provided.	No facility development for user comfort. Some rustic user-created developments may be present on some sites. Low impact camping practices are encouraged.

Table D-2: Current Setting Indicators - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
Surface is 100 percent native, suitable for four-wheel drive only. Roads located in semi-primitive motorized ROS. Sixteen miles of trail from neighboring RAAs provide limited access to the area. Accessibility challenge is classified as most difficult.						
14 Pittsburg Landing						
Access consists of two roads, both starting east of Pittsburg. Road 493, is managed by the Deer Creek Road District, is approximately 9 miles of aggregate surface suitable for passenger car travel. This is the major access to the launch site. This road is located in roaded natural and accounts for 65 percent of roaded miles. Forest Road 1805 is approximately 5 miles of native surface suitable for four-wheel drive vehicles only. This road is located in semi-primitive motorized and accounts for 35 percent of the roaded miles. Approximately two miles of trail starting at the Pittsburg trailhead allow access to adjacent RAAs. Accessibility challenge is easiest at developed sites to most difficult for access outside development.	Very low expectation of solitude and isolation. Remoteness has no relevance in this RAA along main travel corridors. There are places within the RAA that would offer a certain degree of remoteness but access to them is very difficult. High and obvious evidence of sights and sounds of others.	Users would see people fishing, camping, power boating, and rafting. Local and regional users come to see and experience the Snake River. Scenic integrity is moderate with some visually dominant inconsistencies from sense of place.	Moderate to high use occurs with evidence of other users readily visible at primary developed sites. User groups and use primarily associated with the river. Some use of trails. Party size may vary from 2-12. Camping is an attraction with little dispersed camping available. In areas located away from developed sites, social encounters are low, party sizes small, with dispersed camps infrequent and out of sight.	Some opportunity for challenge in a natural environment but little expectation of risk in developed areas. On-site visitor management controls evident in developed areas. Regulations may be expected but are low key. Contact with management personnel frequent. In areas accessed by low standard roads, on-site controls are minimal and contact with management is infrequent. Interpretive facilities are provided. Some simple directional signing.	Human use is apparent. Sites are modified and hardened to minimize impact and provide for user convenience. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside developed areas. Impacted areas are closely associated with developed facilities. In areas served by lower standard roads, natural ecosystems operate freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 400 sq. ft. and usually limited to flat areas associated with water and road access. No site hardening or toilets provided.	Rustic, but high quality, facilities provided at Pittsburg Launch. Materials are not highly refined but are durable and have a lower maintenance requirement. Facilities have been developed for safety, comfort, and accessibility. Facilities developed to manage/aid greater numbers of visitors. Sites are developed to provide health/sanitation facilities and recreation convenience. For areas away from developed sites and accessed via lower standard roads, there are no facilities for comfort. Some rustic user-created developments may be present. Low impact camping practices are encouraged. Administrative facilities located at Circle C Ranch. Some maintenance problems associated with water system. Rest of facility in reasonably good shape.
15 Big Canyon						
Access is via a one-way native surface, very low standard four-wheel drive road. The road starts at	High expectation of solitude and isolation from sights and sounds of others. Solitude may be	Major influence on scenic character is that it is isolated, big, and remote. There are distant views	Low use occurs with some evidence of other users. Infrequent and small party size throughout the year.	Self-reliance through application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers a high degree of	Natural ecosystem operates freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in	No facility development for user comfort. Some rustic user-created developments may be

Table D-2: Current Setting Indicators - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
Pittsburg Landing. Forest Road 1805 contains approximately 8 miles, much of which is accessible to all terrain vehicles only. Access is limited to main travel routes. Three trails connect with the road that accesses other portions of the RAA. Access is very limited. There are about 5 miles of trail providing access to other areas outside the HCNRA. Accessibility challenge is classified as most difficult.	somewhat less during hunting season. Sense of remoteness is high.	of canyon breaks. Scenic integrity is high.	Encounter rate may increase slightly during hunting seasons.	challenge and risk. Contact with management personnel is very infrequent. Some simple directional signing present.	an area greater than 400 sq. ft. and are usually limited to flat areas associated with water. No site hardening or toilets provided.	present on some sites. An old cabin is used for dispersed camping purposes. Low impact camping practices are encouraged.
26 Cottonwood						
Access is either overland or by trail. Road access is only in adjacent RAA, except for 1 mile of open road on the extreme northwest boundary of the RAA that primarily serves RAA 27. It is incidental to RAA 26. Trail access 6 miles. Accessibility challenge is classified as most difficult. Access by road consists of approximately .5 miles via private land. Access limited to private landowners.	Moderate to high expectation of solitude and some expectation of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of others. Solitude may be somewhat less during hunting seasons. Sense of remoteness.	Limited recreation opportunities because access is limited. A narrow draw, burned during a wildfire, restricts cross-country travel. Scenic integrity is moderately low. A catastrophic fire has impacted the landscape character.	Minimal use occurs with some evidence of other users. Infrequent and small party sizes through most of the use season with a slight increase during hunting seasons.	Self-reliance through application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers a moderate to high degree of challenge and risk. Contact with management personnel is infrequent.	Natural ecosystems operate freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 100 sq. ft. and are usually limited to flat areas associated with potable water. No site hardening or toilets provided.	No facility development for user comfort. Some rustic user-created development may be present on some sites. Low impact camping practices are encouraged.
27 Buckhorn/Cold Springs						
Primary access is by road. There are approximately 62 miles of road - approximately 8 miles of roaded natural passenger car, 51 miles of roaded natural high-clearance, and 2 miles of semi-primitive motorized high-clearance. Developed access is provided to most of the area. Ten trailheads provide trail access to	Remoteness is of little relevance; however, there are locations within the RAA where a moderate degree of solitude can be experienced. Areas accessed by lower standard roads have a higher degree of solitude. Solitude is greatly affected during hunting seasons.	Canyon views are spectacular, but limited. They include undeveloped, flat ridge tops covered with large ponderosa pine, of the Teepee Butte fire area. Scenic integrity is high with some inconsistencies, but they are not evident.	Low to moderate use occurs with evidence of other users readily visible. Use varies with the seasons. The heaviest use period occurs during hunting seasons. Party size may vary from 2-12 with camps visible from other campsites. Encounters increase during hunting seasons and that adds to the social	Opportunities for challenge in a natural environment but less expectation of risk. A few on-site visitor management controls may be expected. Simple information facilities are evident along with direction signs and mileage indicators. Contact with management personnel is frequent, especially during hunting	Human use is apparent. Sites and access may be modified through subtle site hardening to minimize impacts and provide for some user convenience. Toilets are provided in more heavily impacted areas. Human caused impacts are generally not apparent in 500 to 750 sq. ft. per campsite and are usually located in flats,	Rustic camping facilities exist at Buckhorn Campground and Dougherty Campground to accommodate some visitor comforts. Sites developed to provide health/sanitation and recreation convenience. Rustic interpretive facilities also available at Buckhorn Campground. Administrative electronic

Table D-2: Current Setting Indicators - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
neighboring RAAs. Accessibility challenge for the 9 miles of trail is classified as easy to moderate.			interaction experience.	seasons.	meadows, or areas closely associated with water. Natural systems for the most part operate freely.	site located at Buckhorn. Some rustic user developments occur with more frequency, generally associated with flats, meadows, or water. Low impact camping practices are encouraged and enforced. Old lookout present but not used.
28 Jim Creek/Cherry Creek						
Access is overland, by trail, or by watercraft. Two roads exist in the RAA-- Cache Creek and Jim Creek. Access is limited to administrative use. No public use. Trail access 43 miles. Accessibility challenge is classified as most difficult. The two road corridors are located in semi-primitive motorized ROS and comprise 18 percent of area. Roaded access is approximately 16 miles - 2 miles roaded natural, high-clearance and 14 miles semi-primitive, high-clearance.	Moderate to high expectation of solitude and some expectation of experiencing isolation from sights and sounds of others. Solitude may be somewhat less during hunting seasons. Sense of remoteness is less due to past evidence of man and the open character of the landscape.	The area offers seclusion and the absence of others. It appears to be a forgotten place--nature reclaiming old homestead sites. Scenic integrity is high with some inconsistencies, but they are not evident.	Minimal use occurs with some evidence of other users. Infrequent, small parties for most of the year. Encounter rate may increase slightly during hunting seasons. Objectives and goals for semi-primitive motorized would be exceeded because use is limited to administrative use only, which is infrequent and irregular.	Self-reliance through application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers a moderate degree of challenge and risk. Contact with management personnel is infrequent and irregular. The Cache Creek Road terminates at the facility located within the river corridor and its associated ROS. On-site controls and contact with management personnel at the administrative site are frequent and should be expected.	Natural ecosystems for the most part operate freely. Human caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 100 sq. ft. and are usually limited to flat areas associated with potable water. No sites hardening or toilets provided.	No facility development for user comfort. Some rustic user-created developments may exist, but user frequency is very low. Low impact camping practices are encouraged. Facilities originally developed at Jim Creek and Cherry Creek accommodate ranching operations. Most are rustic in nature with the exception of the main house that is cinderblock construction. Facilities currently used for administrative use and have been scaled back to minimal development needed for administration. Control and management facilities, such as fences, are quite evident.
29 Lower Imnaha / 35 Imnaha						
The only road access is via the Imnaha Forest Road (4260), a one-way route suitable for high-clearance vehicles only. Several other roads access the main route but occur on private land. Access is limited and no rights-of-way exist on any of the roads. The northern boundary of the unit is accessible by watercraft.	Moderate expectation of solitude and some expectation of experiencing isolation from sights and sounds of others. The feeling of solitude increases further north along the road. Solitude may be somewhat less during hunting and fishing seasons. Trails offer access to areas of greater	There are uncommonly beautiful views of the Imnaha Gorge, Cow Creek, Horse Creek, and Lightning Creek. Active ranching activities predominate, but access to the Snake River, year-round recreation opportunities, wildlife viewing, and sightseeing also attract visitors. Views are fairly focused	Low to moderate use occurs, with evidence of other users readily visible. Use from Fence Creek to Cow Creek may be more evident due to ranching activities in the area. Above Cow Creek, use sharply declines. Use varies with the season with the heaviest use occurring in the early spring and the fall hunting period. Party	Opportunities for challenge in a natural environment but less expectation of risk. A few on-site visitor management controls or regulations may be expected. Contacts with management personnel are more frequent in the spring and fall especially in the roaded portions. In unroaded areas, accessed by trails, opportunity for	Human use is apparent. Sites somewhat modified and some subtle site hardening provided to minimize impacts and to provide for user convenience. Toilets are provided at two locations-- Cow Creek and Dug Bar. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 750 sq. ft. per campsite	Rustic facilities developed to protect resources and accommodate visitor use at Dug Bar and Cow Creek. Rustic trailhead facilities at Dug Bar. Administrative facilities at Thorn Creek and Dug Bar (RAA 51). Permittee facilities located at Dug Bar, outfitter, and range private facilities located various locations from

Table D-2: Current Setting Indicators - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
The road parallels the Imnaha River for much of the way occurs in private ownership. Twenty three percent of the RAA is private, primarily the roaded areas. There are approximately 73 miles of road - 37 miles roaded natural high-clearance, 36 miles semi-primitive motorized high-clearance. Road corridors are within the roaded natural and semi-primitive motorized ROS (17 percent of area). There are 28 miles of trail. Accessibility challenge is classified as moderate to most difficult. Aircraft access is also available at Dug Bar.	solitude but do not offer the same opportunities within the RAA.	along the Imnaha River but broaden as the Snake River Canyon begins to dominate the landscape. The area becomes immense, panoramic, semi-desert, arid, and harsh. Scenic integrity is moderate with some inconsistencies from sense of place but they are visually subordinate. Some private land structures are not subordinate.	size is usually small, but due to limited camp areas, camps are generally visible from other campsites. Camps in the roaded areas are well dispersed. Encounters increase during hunting season, adding to the social interaction experience. Along main roaded areas, may exceed management objectives and goal for semi-primitive motorized where access is limited because of private land.	challenge and risk are moderate with little or no visitor controls. Contact with management personnel is infrequent.	and are usually located in flats closely associated with the Snake or the Imnaha. Some areas are far away from the roaded ROS setting. Natural ecosystems for the most part operate freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 100 sq. ft. and are usually limited to flat areas associated with water. No site hardening or toilets provided.	Fence Creek to Cow Creek. In addition, private facilities located in Cow Creek, Lighting Creek, and Horse Creek. Low impact camping practices are encouraged. College Creek and Freezeout Trailheads provide access in RAA 35.
32 Lord Flat						
Motorized access is via the native surface, four-wheel drive, low-standard Lord Flat Trail (#1774) that starts at Warnock Corral and extends approximately 15 miles to the north, terminating at Lord Flat. Access is limited to the main travel route except that Trail #1782 allows access to Sour Apple Camp (3/4 mile). Depending on the snow levels, Lord Flat Trail is generally inaccessible due to snow for 6 months when the gate (T1S, R4W, Section 1) on Forest Road 4240 to Hat Point is closed (December/January) until the road is dry enough to drive on without rutting the road surface in the spring (April/May). A number of trails depart from the road allowing access to	Moderate expectation of solitude and some expectation of experiencing isolation from sights and sounds of others. The feeling of solitude begins upon leaving Warnock Corral due to road standard and travel way. Solitude is much less and relatively unimportant during hunting seasons. Sense of remoteness is diminished due to openness of terrain and panoramic views, the road, and the backcountry airstrip at Lord Flat. Trails offer access to areas of greater solitude but not within the RAA.	Constantly changing, continuous vistas occur as visitors drive the semi-primitive, challenging roads that follow a relatively narrow travel corridor. Abundant dispersed camping areas, a multitude of trails, a backcountry airstrip, and frequent encounters with other users makes the area feel and look used. An outstanding view of the Canyon can be part of a nonmotorized experience near Somers Point, including an opportunity to see the Summit Burn. Scenic integrity is high with very few inconsistencies from sense of place.	Low to moderate use occurs with evidence of other users visible. Use varies with the season. The heaviest use period occurs during hunting seasons. Party size may vary from 2-12 with camps visible from other campsites in some select areas. Encounters increase during hunting season that actually adds to the social interaction. Further north, encounters become more infrequent. The backcountry airstrip at Lord Flat may increase encounter rates.	Opportunities for challenge in a natural environment with a moderate degree of challenge and risk. Contact with management personnel is infrequent. Some simple directional signing and area names are present.	Human use is apparent. Some very subtle site modification to minimize impacts. No site hardening of facility development for user comfort. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 500 to 1,000 sq. ft. and are usually limited to flat areas or meadows associated with water. No toilets provided.	No facility development for user comfort. Some rustic user-created development may be present on some sites. Low impact camping practices are encouraged. Administrative cabin (Dorrance Cow Camp) located close to the south end of the backcountry airstrip. Facility is rustic log in some need of maintenance for structure stability.

Table D-2: Current Setting Indicators - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
adjacent RAAs. Access challenge is classified as moderate to difficult depending on the activity. There are approximately 11 miles of trail and approximately 15 miles of SPM motorized trail.						
33 Mormon Flat						
Access either overland or by trail. Road access is limited to the adjacent RAA where the road parallels the east boundary of the Mormon Flat RAA. Access challenge is classified as most difficult. There are approximately 58 miles of trail, some providing access to adjacent RAA.	Moderate to high expectation of solitude and some expectation of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of others. There is less solitude during hunting seasons, especially along the east border of the RAA. Sense of remoteness diminished due to the more open terrain and the proximity of the Lord Flat Trail.	The dominant flat ridge top falls away to steep canyons on each side. The upper portions of the drainages are heavily forested, interspersed with large grassy openings/meadows. The Wallowa Valley and Mountains provide a panoramic view. There is a feeling of being alone and in the wilds. Scenic integrity is very high.	Low use occurs with some evidence of other users. Infrequent and small party size throughout the year. Encounter rate may increase slightly during hunting seasons.	Self-reliance through application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers a moderate degree of challenge and risk. Contact with management personnel is infrequent. Some simple directional signing is present.	Natural ecosystems operate freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 500 to 750 sq. ft. and are usually limited to flat areas or meadows associated with water. No site hardening or toilets provided. Barren areas are may be the result of current use. Data needed.	No facility development for user comfort. Some rustic user-created development may be present on some sites. Low impact camping practices are encouraged. An old cabin remains at the former lookout site.
34 Horse Creek						
Access is either overland or by trail. Road access is limited to the adjacent RAA. There are 48 miles of trail. Accessibility challenge is classified as most difficult. 7.7 percent of the RAA is included in roaded natural ROS, but the area contains no open, traveled roads. Accessibility challenge is classified as most difficult.	High expectation of solitude and isolation from sights and sounds of others, primarily due to topography and vegetative cover. There may be less solitude during hunting season. Sense of remoteness.	The southern end is forested and isolated while the northern end tends to be more open. A feeling of remoteness comes from the rugged, steep terrain. Scenic integrity is very high.	Minimal use occurs with some evidence of other users. Infrequent, small parties for most of the use season. Encounters may increase slightly during hunting seasons.	Self-reliance through skills in an environment that offers a moderate to high degree of risk and challenge. Contact with management personnel is infrequent and irregular. Some simple directional signing is present.	Natural ecosystems for the most part operate freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 100 to 500 sq. ft. No site hardening or toilets provided.	No facility development for user comfort. Some rustic user-created developments may be present on some sites. Low impact camping practices are encouraged.
36 Hat Point						
Access is via Hat Point Road (Forest Road 4240), the only roaded access. It is a one-way route with approximately 29 miles of aggregate surface suitable for passenger cars. Approximately 16 miles is native surfaced, high-clearance road to outlying areas such as Warnock	Moderate to low expectation of solitude with low expectation for experiencing isolation from sights and sounds of others. Remoteness is of little relevance. However, there are locations within the RAA where a moderate degree of solitude can be	Internationally known views from the west rim of Hells Canyon and the relatively pristine characteristics of the area create a unique feeling of wonder and solitude while people are actually experiencing a moderate number of encounters. The road to	Moderate use occurs with evidence of other users readily visible at primary and developed sites. User groups and use vary with seasons. Spring and summer months support sightseeing groups, some hikers, and horse users. Occasional encounters with international visitors.	Some opportunity for challenge in a natural environment but little expectation of risk in developed areas. On-site visitor management controls evident in developed areas. Regulations may be expected but are low key. Contact with management	Human use is apparent. Sites are modified with hardening techniques used to minimize impact and to provide for user convenience. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside developed areas. Impacted areas are	Rustic, but high quality facilities are provided at developed locations along Hat Point Road. Materials are not highly refined but are durable and have a low maintenance requirement. Facilities have been developed for safety, comfort, and accessibility. Facilities

Table D-2: Current Setting Indicators - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
Corrals, Sacajawea Campground, etc. Roaded corridors are roaded natural (68 percent of area) and semi-primitive motor-sized (21 percent of area). There are approximately 9 miles of native surface, high-clearance road which accesses private land. No right-of-way for public use exists on these roads. There are 12 miles of trail; they depart from the road allowing access to adjacent areas. Accessibility challenge is classified as easier through more difficult. ADA access is easiest around developed sites such as Hat Point and progressively gets more difficult farther away from more developed areas. Aircraft access is available at Memaloose backcountry airstrip. Road to Hat Point may present different degrees of challenge or risk depending on driver's experience.	experienced. Areas accessed by lower standard roads have a higher degree of solitude. Remoteness in areas accessed by higher standard roads is not affected during hunting season, but areas accessed by lower standard roads would experience a lesser degree of solitude.	Hat Point is a challenge because of its grade, width, and location but also gives most visitors the impression of being safe. Scenic integrity is high with very few inconsistencies from sense of place.	Fall and early winter use is predominately hunting, but numbers remain about the same. Party size may vary from 2-12. Camping is of little consequence, due to lack of developed sites. Some dispersed camping occurs but sites are rarely visible from other campsites. Dispersed camps away from roaded areas are screened and not visible from other campsites.	personnel is frequent especially during spring and summer season. Fire lookout available at Hat Point usually 5 or more days per week. In areas access by lower standard roads, on-site controls are minimal and contact with management personnel is infrequent. Interpretive facilities are provided at major stops along Hat Point Road. All contribute to an overall experience. Locations include: Fivemile Viewpoint, Granny View Viewpoint, Saddle Creek Overlook and Picnic Area, and Hat Point.	closely associated with developed facilities. In areas served by lower standard roads, natural ecosystems operate freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 500 sq. ft. and are usually limited to flat areas associated with water or road termination points. No site hardening or toilets provided outside designated trailheads.	developed to manage/aid greater number of visitors. Sites are developed to provide health/sanitation facilities and recreation convenience. For areas away from developed sites and accessed via lower standard roads, there are no facilities for user comfort. Some rustic user development may be present. Low impact camping practices are encouraged. Administrative facilities located at New Memaloose and Old Memaloose. Some maintenance problems associated with water and structures.
40 McGraw						
Access is via Forest Road 3965, an asphalt road, and Forest Road 3962, an aggregate road, both suitable for passenger vehicles. There are approximately 74 miles of open road in the RAA. There are approximately 19 miles (26 percent) in roaded natural ROS suitable for passenger car travel, and approximately 72 miles (71 percent) in roaded natural ROS suitable for high-clearance	Moderate to low expectation of solitude with moderate to low expectation for experiencing isolation from sights and sounds of others, especially those areas in close proximity to developed interpretive facilities. There are, however, locations within the RAA where a moderate degree of solitude can be experienced, especially during the summer period	People get a feeling of being in the hub of activity because of the variety of roaded experiences, and the availability of dispersed camping opportunities. People are part of a secure atmosphere, but able to find solitude, if desired. The great diversity in vegetation as well as the Seven Devils, Wallowa Mountains, Hells Canyon, offer wonderful contrast and	Moderate use occurs in developed areas with evidence of users readily visible at primary and developed sites. User groups and use varies with seasons. Spring and summer months support sightseeing groups, some hikers, bikers, and horse users. Fall and early winter use is predominately hunting, although the numbers remain about the same as the summer. Low to	Some opportunity for challenge in a natural environment but little expectation of risk in developed areas. On-site visitor controls evident in developed areas. Regulations apparent but low key. Contacts with management personnel are frequent, especially during spring and summer seasons. In areas accessed by lower standard roads, on-site controls are minimal and	Human use is apparent. Sites are modified with hardening techniques used to minimize impacts and provide for user convenience. Human-Caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside developed areas. Impacted areas are closely associated with developed facilities. In areas served by lower standard roads, natural ecosystems operate freely.	Rustic but high quality facilities provided at developed locations associated with Hells Canyon Overlook. Materials are not highly refined but are durable and have a low maintenance requirement. Facilities have been developed for safety, comfort, and accessibility. Facilities developed to manage/aid greater numbers of visitors. Sites are developed to provide

Table D-2: Current Setting Indicators - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
vehicles. The remaining 2 miles (3 percent) is located in semi-primitive motorized ROS and is suitable for high-clearance vehicles. The 4.9 miles of trail is limited to the Crazyman Creek drainage. Accessibility challenge is classified as easier around developed sites to most difficult away from main travel ways. The RAA has many roaded segments; however, the bulk of the roads are closed. Seasonal closures affect some high-clearance roads prior to and during hunting season. Forest Road 3965-320, from PO Saddle to the Hells Canyon Wilderness boundary (approximately 2.5 miles) is closed to motorized vehicles by a gate from 3 days prior to rifle buck season and opens in the spring after the roadbed is dry enough to minimize resource damage. Most seasonal roads are re-opened in the spring. Refer to Overlook II Environmental Assessment (USDA 1996) for specifics on road access and availability. Approximately 18 miles of snowmobile trails are located in the area.	when high-clearance roads open up and draw people to more remote areas. Those areas accessed by lower standard roads have a higher degree of solitude. Solitude is greatly affected during hunting seasons due to more restricted road use, limited water, and camping areas.	texture. Scenic integrity is moderate with visually dominant inconsistencies from sense of place.	moderate use occurs in areas located away from developed sites. Party size may vary from 2-12 with camps in some areas being visible from other campsites while others are more isolated. Encounters in more remote locations increase during hunting season but are still in the low to moderate range.	contact with management personnel is infrequent. Interpretive facilities are provided at the Hells Canyon Overlook. Directional signing is evident and self-explanatory.	Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 500 sq. ft. and are usually limited to flat areas associated with water or road termination points. No site hardening or toilets provided outside designated trailheads.	health/sanitation facilities and recreation convenience. For areas away from developed sites and accessed via lower standard roads, there are no facilities developed for user comfort. Some rustic user developments may be present. Trailheads developed at Buck Creek and PO Saddle are rustic, but high quality, durable and low maintenance. Facilities have been developed to minimize user impact while providing for safety and accessibility.
41 Upper Imnaha						
Access is via five travel routes--Forest Roads 39 and 3960, asphalt surfaced; Forest Roads 200, 3925, and 3950, aggregate surfaces--suitable for high-clearance vehicles only. There are	Moderate to low expectation of solitude with moderate to low expectation for experiencing isolation from sights and sounds of others. A moderate degree of solitude can be	The Imnaha River corridor supports park-like stands of ponderosa pine along a river known for its clean, pure water. The rushing river and the surrounding mountain peaks give a feeling of	Moderate use occurs in the developed areas with evidence of users readily visible. User groups and use varies with seasons. Camping, fishing, sightseeing, and horseback riding are	Some opportunity for challenge in a natural environment but little expectation of risk throughout the areas. This is primarily due to the presence of constructed roads. On-site visitor	Human use is apparent. Developed sites are modified with hardening techniques used to minimize impacts and provide for user convenience. Human-caused impacts are	Rustic, dated, high maintenance facilities are provided at seven locations: (Blackhorse, Coverdale, Evergreen, Hidden, Indian Crossing, Lick Creek, and Ollokot). Facilities were developed

Table D-2: Current Setting Indicators - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
approximately 163 miles of open road in the RAA. (This figure may be high as some roads shown as open are actually closed in the field.) There are approximately 25 miles (15 percent) in roaded natural suitable for passenger cars. Approximately 138 miles (85 percent) are in roaded natural suitable for high-clearance vehicles. Many of the roads in the RAA, especially in the northern portion, were created from past timber sale activity and offer a great deal of access with numerous loop opportunities. Trails are limited to about 4 miles located in Lick Creek and the Imnaha. Both segments provide access to the Eagle Cap Wilderness. Accessibility challenge is classified as easier to moderate around developed sites and moderate to difficult in most unroaded portions of the RAA. Private road access is insignificant. Most of the snowmobile trails in the area are in this RAA.	experienced in some areas, especially during the summer months and where high-clearance vehicles are required for access. Lower standard access equals higher degree of solitude. Solitude throughout the area is greatly affected during hunting seasons. Areas of relatively minor use become more popular during the fall and early winter. The river's riparian zone offers a unique experience and provides a moderate degree of solitude and isolation yearlong. This is primarily due to vegetative composition and arrangement.	tranquility despite the intrusion of traffic on Forest Road 39. Although there is a high probability of encounters with other users, there are also opportunities to find isolation among the many dispersed camping sites along the river. Scenic integrity is high. Transmission towers and lines on the northern portion are a node that is unacceptably low.	avored spring/summer activities, primarily along the Imnaha River. Fall and early winter use is dominated by hunting with use in the northern portions of the RAA increasing during that time. Use is normally considered low outside the hunting season. Party size may vary from 2-12 with camps in some areas being visible from other campsites while others are more isolated. Group camping and organized reunions are a frequent occurrence. Parties range in size from 20 to 40 and usually occur in developed or dispersed sites in riparian areas.	controls are evident in developed areas. Regulations apparent but low key. Contact with management personnel are frequent, especially during spring and summer seasons near developed sites. In areas accessed by lower standard roads, on-site controls are minimal and contact with management personnel is infrequent except during hunting seasons. Directional signing is evident and self-explanatory.	generally not apparent in an area greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside developed areas. Impacted areas are closely associated with developed facilities, flats, or water. In areas served by lower standard roads, natural ecosystems operate more freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 500 sq. ft. and are usually limited to flat areas associated with water or road termination points. No site hardening or toilets are provided.	decades ago and have outlived their utility and design capability. Five toilet units have been replaced in three different locations. The remaining sites and facilities are in need of replacement. Facilities were developed for safety and comfort. Accessibility was not originally considered. Water is available at five of the locations, but systems are barely functional. For areas away from developed sites and accessed via lower standard roads, there are no facilities developed for user comfort. Some rustic user developments may be present. Trailhead developed at Indian Crossing and Lick Creek are rustic, low quality, high maintenance developments. Facilities were developed for user convenience. Administrative facilities at Coverdale Guard Station, Ollokot-Dry Creek Cabin, and Lick Creek Guard Station. Some maintenance problems associated with water and structures.
42 North Pine						
Access is via Forest Road 39, asphalt surfaced travel way, and Forest Road 66, process grid rolled, both suitable for passenger cars. There are approximately 99 miles of open road in the RAA. There are approximately 27 miles (28 percent) in roaded natural, suitable for	Moderate to low expectation of solitude with moderate to low expectation for experiencing isolation from sights and sounds of others. There are locations within the RAA where a moderate degree of solitude can be experienced, especially	The area is a transition zone moving from high elevation forests to a lower, more arid environment giving visitors a sense of leaving the forest for the more roaded, managed recreation associated with the reservoir. Changes in elevation and	Moderate use occurs in developed areas found along the 39 Road. Evidence of users is visible at developed and some dispersed sites. Moderate to low use occurs in those areas located off Forest Road 39 such as Twin and Duck Lakes. Evidence of users is visible. Contact	Some opportunity for challenge in a natural environment but little expectation of risk in developed and roaded areas. On-site controls evident in developed areas. Regulation and signing low key. Contact with management personnel is frequent	Human use is apparent. Developed sites are modified with hardening techniques used to minimize impact and provide for user convenience. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 1,000 sq. ft. outside developed	Rustic, dated, high maintenance facilities are provided at three locations within the RAA (Twin Lakes, Duck Lake, and Lake Fork). Facilities were developed decades ago and have outlived their utility and design capability. At the North Pine Rest Area, two toilet

Table D-2: Current Setting Indicators - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
passenger car. Approximately 71 miles (72 percent) are roaded natural, suitable for high-clearance vehicles. A little over one mile of road is located in semi-primitive nonmotorized area. Many of the roads in the RAA were created from past timber sale activity and offer a great deal of access, including a number of loop opportunities. There are 7 miles of trail leading into the Eagle Cap Wilderness and into the Pine Ranger District. Accessibility challenge is classified as moderate to difficult around developed sites and difficult in most roaded portions of the RAA. Private road access is insignificant in the area. Snowmobile trails have been incorporated into the transportation system	during the summer and in areas where high-clearance vehicles are required for access. Solitude throughout the area is greatly affected during hunting seasons.	aspect give the area a lot of vegetative diversity, including vigorous stands of willows and aspen. The alpine setting with lakes makes the area unique on the Oregon side of the HCNRA and provides relief from the heat of the Snake River canyons. The high elevation maintains snow into the summer and makes the area feel cooler. Scenic integrity is high with very few inconsistencies from sense of place.	with others is expected. User groups and use varies with seasons. Spring and summer months support sightseeing, camping, fishing, and some hiking. Fall and early winter use is predominately hunting with a slight increase in use in those areas of the main (Forest Road 39) road. Party size may vary from 2-12 with camps in some areas visible from other campsites while others are more isolated.	during spring and summer seasons. In areas accessed by lower standard roads, on-site controls are minimal and contact with management is infrequent. Directional signing is evident and self-explanatory.	areas. In areas served by lower standard roads, natural ecosystems operate more freely. Human-caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 500 sq. ft. and are usually limited to flat areas associated with water or road termination points. No site hardening or toilets are provided.	units have been updated. All other elements of the sites are in need of replacement. Facilities were developed for safety and comfort. Accessibility was not originally considered. Water is available at two of the facilities by systems that are marginal in their function. For areas away from developed sites and accessed via lower standard roads, there are no developed facilities. Some rustic user developments may be present. Trailheads are located at Twin Lakes, Duck Lake, and Lake Fork. All are rustic, low quality developments.
99 Rapid River						
The wild river corridor offers a variety of dispersed activities that are nonmotorized activities, including hunting, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, and camping. Trail 113, beginning near the fish hatchery, provides the major trail access into the lower river corridor. This trail follows the mainstem and then up the West Fork Rapid River, accessing the Seven Devils area of the Hells Canyon Wilderness. Trail 177 follows the mainstem Rapid River from its confluence with	High expectations of solitude and isolation due to low visitor use and the ruggedness of the areas with exception of the areas in close proximity to the fish hatchery and the designated motorized crossings. Solitude may be interrupted in this area by infrequent motorized use. Encounters are below seven per day. Solitude may be somewhat less during hunting seasons. Due to the rugged aspect of the country this is a good opportunity for solitude.	Views are spectacular and in some areas panoramic. Travel is primarily by trail with cross-country travel difficult. Scenic integrity is very high and is recognized by its designation as a wild and scenic river, with outstandingly remarkable values.	Low use with encounters remaining below management standards. Encounters more frequent on adjacent trail systems. Infrequent and small party sizes throughout majority of the use season. Encounter may increase during hunting seasons and early spring periods.	Self-reliance through application of outdoors skills in an environment that offers moderate to high risks and challenge. Contact with management personnel is infrequent. On-site controls are minimal.	Natural ecosystem operate freely, human caused impacts are generally not apparent in an area greater than 400 square feet and usually limited to flat areas net to the river. No site hardening or toilets.	Facilities consist of two bridges on Trail #113, one bridge on Trail #166 and one on Trail #71. In addition one rustic cabin (McCrea Cabin) occurs within the portion of the corridor on the Nez Perce National Forest. Facilities on the Payette National Forest consist of prehistoric and historic sites. Twelve historic sites have been recorded; seven are eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The

Table D-2: Current Setting Indicators - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
<p>the West Fork to its headwaters. This trail also provides access into the Hells Canyon Wilderness. Several trails extend from the uplands into the mainstem Rapid River. Most trail use in Rapid River is by foot and horse. Boating, even by small craft such as kayaks, is precluded by a combination of access and the river's narrow channel width and steep steam gradient.</p> <p>Access on the Nez Perce National Forest portion of the corridor is through SPM from the Rapid River Fish Hatchery to approximately 1/3 mile up stream on native surface road. ROS changes to designated SPNM and access is gained via trails, which are nonmotorized. (60, 61, 71, 113, 166, 59)</p> <p>Access on the Payette National Forest portion of the corridor is through SPNM designation via six separate trail segments. Motorized access is allowed across the corridor in two separate locations. Trail 183/188and 184 /362 allow motorized crossing of the corridor to facilitate public access into and through the area. (CMP pg. 50; USDA 1982; And Payette National Forest <i>Land and Resource Management Plan</i>, USDA 1988, page IV-16, 18; pg. 142-148).</p>						<p>potentially eligible sites include three homestead and /or mining cabins, an historic FS administrative site with two cabins, a trail, and two stock driveways.</p>

Table D-3: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative – Hells Canyon Wilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
01 Sheep Creek / 08 Granite Creek						
Recreation impacts would be relatively insignificant between alternatives regardless of improvement to selected trailheads. Improvements to Windy Saddle and Low Saddle facilities in RAA 11 and RAA 12 would have little effect (imperceptible) on these two RAAs. Since WROS designations would not change as a result of the alternatives, regional opportunities would not be affected. Social encounters and visitor impacts would not increase perceptibly and would not exceed established standards in any of the alternatives through the year next decade.						
Alternative A						
Improved road access to Windy Saddle and Low Saddle would increase use to the Sheep Creek RAA. Most likely it would be immeasurable. Access to Black Lake would not change. Trail access to and through the RAAs would change from current condition as a result of the Brush Creek to Granite Creek trail reconstruction. Access within the RAAs would not have an effect on use. Resource impacts, management action, and solitude are expected to reflect a slight increase. Semi-primitive areas would be affected slightly more by access than primitive and pristine areas.	Feelings of remoteness may be diminished in semi-primitive areas but would be imperceptible even on weekends and holidays through the summer season. Remoteness would remain stable in all alternatives as a result of difficult access, rough, steep topography, lack of attractors, and the size of the RAAs. Remoteness of primitive and pristine areas would be relative to semi-primitive areas.	The existing scenic integrity level, very high, would continue to be met.	Social encounters may increase minimally from current condition on weekends and holidays through the summer season (most likely imperceptible). During fall hunting seasons, encounters may increase minimally in semi-primitive and primitive areas. Social encounters in pristine areas would stay constant. Encounters would be affected more by hunting tag distribution than by alternative selection and would tend to vary by year.	Visitor management would not change in any of the WROS settings. Control would be maintained off-site.	Significant impacts to semi-primitive WROS areas have already occurred. Minimal additional impacts are expected. Impacts may exceed established standards in select locations resulting from past use practices; however, additional impacts to the same areas would not occur over the next decade. Impacts to primitive and pristine areas would increase but would be imperceptible and would not exceed established standards.	No facilities would be available. Feelings of self-reliance and independence would not change.
Alternative B						
Access would improve from current condition along the Snake River on the Granite Creek to Brush Creek trail. As a result, resource impacts, management action, and solitude would reflect only anticipated visitor growth. Semi-primitive areas would be impacted more than primitive and pristine.	Remoteness would remain stable as a result of inaccessibility.	Same as Alternative A	Social encounters would remain as current condition and reflect anticipated visitor growth increases.	Same as Alternative A	Visitor impacts would remain as existing condition and reflect anticipated visitor growth increases for semi-primitive, primitive, and pristine. Impact may currently exceed established standards in select locations resulting from past use practices; however, significant additional impacts would not exceed established standards for semi-primitive, primitive, and pristine overall.	Same as Alternative A

Table D-3: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative – Hells Canyon Wilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
Alternative E-modified						
Access to Windy Saddle area would improve slightly by removing boulders from the road in RAA 11. Low Saddle would have gravel added to the road surface. Trail access would remain the same except minor improvements to the Brush Creek to Granite Creek trail on the Snake River to allow access during higher water levels; effects to the RAAs would be similar to Alternative A but would increase imperceptibly in relationship to slight increases in roaded traffic and increased use over time. Primitive and pristine effects would be as described in Alternative A; less than A, more than B.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Social encounters may increase as described in Alternative A; imperceptibly less than A and more than B.	Same as Alternative A	Visitor impacts may increase as described in Alternative A; imperceptibly less than A and more than B.	Same as Alternative A
Alternative W						
Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative A
Alternative N						
Same as Alternative B, except passage from Brush Creek to Granite Creek would be impossible in high water. Minimum standard trail maintenance would cause loss of trail resource and cause additional resource damages.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A except visitors may be displaced if sites were closed due to damage of heritage sites in the RAA.	Same as Alternative B, except site closures may occur if heritage resources are damaged causing displacement of recreationists and protection to the heritage site.	Same as Alternative A, facility standards would not be exceeded in any alternative
02 Dry Diggins						
Recreation impacts would be relatively insignificant between alternatives, although major improvement of the road to Windy Saddle and maintenance of Dry Diggins Lookout in RAA 11 would contribute to management action being taken sooner in Alternative A than in other alternatives. Windy Saddle (RAA 11) would require management action to manage facility capacity. Management actions would have a direct effect on other Wilderness RAAs accessed from Dry Diggins RAA.						
Alternative A						
Improved access to Windy Saddle would increase use, increase management action, reduce opportunities for solitude, and increase the convenience of access.	Feelings of remoteness would be diminished in semi-primitive WROS areas. Remoteness would be slightly affected in WROS primitive areas. Since strategies for	The existing scenic integrity level, very high, would continue to be met.	Social encounters would increase moderately in semi-primitive WROS settings. Social encounters would increase at a low level in primitive WROS settings.	Visitor management would not change in any of the WROS settings. Controls would be maintained off-site.	Visitor impacts to semi-primitive WROS would increase moderately, and may exceed standard due to limited usable areas. Impacts to primitive WROS areas would increase at a	Dry Diggins Lookout would be maintained as a visitor attraction. No further site development would occur. Facility would detract from feelings of self-reliance or independence.

Table D-3: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative – Hells Canyon Wilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
Impacts would increase but would be less than those RAAs directly adjacent to Windy Saddle. Impacts to the area may increase at a faster rate as a result of improved access.	managing visitor use actions would not change as a result of the alternative, regional opportunities would not be affected.				low level but remain unnoticeable.	
Alternative B						
Access, management action, opportunities for solitude, and convenience would stay the same. Resource impacts would reflect only anticipated increases in visitations.	Feelings of remoteness would remain as current condition and reflect anticipated increases in use.	Same as Alternative A	Social encounters would remain as in existing condition and reflect anticipated increases in use.	Same as Alternative A	Visitor impacts would remain as existing condition and reflect anticipated visitor growth increases for both primitive and semi-primitive.	Dry Diggins Lookout would be removed, eliminating the visitor attraction. Feelings of self-reliance and independence would be restored.
Alternative E-modified						
Access would be the same as B, but protruding boulders in the road surface in RAA 11 would be removed. Use may increase slightly but would be less than A and more than B.	Same as B with slightly diminished levels of remoteness.	Same as Alternative A	Social encounters would increase slightly. Increases would be less than A but more than B.	Same as Alternative A	Visitor impact would occur at a slower rate than A, but faster than B for semi-primitive areas. Impact standards may be reached faster than B but slower than A. Visitor impact for primitive may increase at a low level but remain unnoticeable.	Same as Alternative B
Alternative W						
Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative B
Alternative N						
Same as Alternative B, except minimum standard trail maintenance would cause loss of trail resource and cause additional resource damage.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A, except visitors would be displaced if sites were closed due to damage of heritage sites in the RAA.	Same as Alternative B, except site closure may occur if heritage resources are damaged causing displacement of visitors and protection to the heritage site.	Same as Alternative B
03 Sheep Lake / 05 Baldy Lake / 06 East Face						
Recreation impacts would be relatively insignificant between alternatives; however, major improvement of access to Windy Saddle in RAA 11 as described in Alternative A would contribute to need for management actions sooner than in other alternatives. Extensive improvements to Windy Saddle would require action to manage facility capacity. Management actions implemented in Alternative A would have a direct effect on the Wilderness RAAs accessed from this location. WROS designation would not change as a result of any of the alternatives; regional WROS opportunities would not be affected. Social encounters would not exceed established standards in any of the alternatives.						
Alternative A						
Improved access to Windy Saddle from RAA 11 would increase use in these three RAAs, primarily on	Feelings of remoteness would be diminished in semi-primitive WROS areas adjacent to Windy	The existing scenic integrity level, very high, would continue to be met.	Social encounters would increase moderately from current condition on weekends and holidays	Visitor management would not change in any of the WROS settings. Control would be maintained off-	Significant impacts to semi-primitive WROS have already occurred. Only moderate additional	No facilities would be available. Feeling of self-reliance and independence would remain as current

Table D-3: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative – Hells Canyon Wilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
weekends and holidays during the summer season. Increased use over time would result in an increase in management actions, a decrease in solitude, and an increase in convenience of access for visitors. Trail access to and through the RAAs would not change from current condition. Trailhead improvements in RAA 11 would increase access and impacts to the RAAs. Semi-primitive areas would be impacted more than primitive.	Saddle, especially on weekends and holidays through the summer season. As a result of improved access to Windy Saddle (RAA 11), remoteness would be diminished sooner over time. Remoteness of primitive areas would be slightly affected due to lack of trails and distance to the trailhead.		through the summer season and remain constant in the fall for semi-primitive areas. Social encounters for primitive areas would also increase as previously described but to a lesser degree than semi-primitive areas.	site.	impacts would occur. Impacts would exceed established standards over the next 10 years, primarily due to limited usable areas. Impacts to primitive WROS would also increase, but at a much lower rate and scale. Impacts would not exceed established standards.	condition.
Alternative B						
Access to Windy Saddle and the trails within the RAAs would not change from current condition. As a result, resource impacts, management action, and solitude would reflect anticipated increase in visitor use over time. Convenience of access would remain static. Semi-primitive areas would be impacted more than primitive.	Feelings of remoteness would remain the same as existing condition and reflect a decrease in experience opportunities as anticipated recreation use increases.	Same as Alternative A	Social encounters would remain the same as current condition and reflect anticipated increases in visitor use.	Same as Alternative A	Visitor impacts would remain as current condition and reflect visitor growth increases for both semi-primitive and primitive areas. Over the next 10 years, semi-primitive areas would exceed established standards but would do so at a slower rate than A. Primitive areas would not exceed established standards.	Same as Alternative A
Alternative E-modified						
Access to Windy Saddle would change slightly with the removal of protruding boulders from the road to Windy Saddle in RAA 11. Trails would remain the same. Effects would be similar to A, but would increase in relationship to slight increases in road traffic and increase in recreation use over time. Primitive area effects would be as described in A, although less than A and more than B.	Remoteness would be diminished as described in A but less than A and more than B.	Same as Alternative A	Social encounters would increase as described in A but would be less than A and more than B.	Same as Alternative A	Visitor impacts to semi-primitive areas would be similar to A, but take place at a slower rate than A and faster than B. Impacts to primitive areas would be similar to A, but occur at a slower rate than A and faster than B.	Same as Alternative A

Table D-3: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative – Hells Canyon Wilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
Alternative W						
Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A
Alternative N						
Same as Alternative B, except minimum standard trail maintenance would cause loss of trail resource and cause additional resource damage.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A, except visitors would be displaced by site closures for protection of heritage resources.	Same as Alternative B, except site closures would occur as a result of heritage site impacts. Recreationists would be displaced and the site protected.	Same as Alternative A
04 Seven Devils						
Impacts would be relatively insignificant between alternatives; however, major improvement of the road to Windy Saddle in RAA 11 would contribute to management action being taken sooner in Alternative A than in other alternatives. Windy Saddle would require action to manage facility capacity. Management actions implemented in A would have a direct effect on Wilderness RAAs accessed from this location. Monitoring of social encounters in all alternatives would be critical to the management of this RAA. Management actions would be required as use approaches thresholds. Alternative A would require action sooner than W, E-modified, B, or N.						
Alternative A						
Improved access to Windy Saddle in RAA 11 would increase use, increase management action, reduce opportunities for solitude, and increase convenience of access for users from current condition. Improved access would impact semi-primitive areas more than primitive. Trail access would not change from current condition.	Feelings of remoteness would be diminished in semi-primitive WROS areas, especially on weekends and holidays. Remoteness would be slightly affected in WROS primitive areas; however, since there are no trails in that WROS setting, it would be difficult to measure the effect.	The existing scenic integrity level, very high, would continue to be met.	Social encounters would increase moderately from current condition in semi-primitive WROS setting. Social encounters would increase from current condition but would be lower in primitive WROS than semi-primitive. Encounters would be higher during weekends and holidays.	Visitor management would not change in any of the WROS settings. Controls would be maintained off-site.	The most significant impacts to semi-primitive WROS have already occurred. Only a moderate increase would occur but would exceed the standard over the next 10 years due to the limited usable area. Impacts to primitive WROS areas would also increase but at a much lower rate and scale. Impacts would remain unnoticeable through the next 10 years.	No facilities or development would be available. Feelings of self-reliance and independence would remain as current condition.
Alternative B						
Access would be the same as current condition. Management action and opportunities for solitude would stay the same as current condition. Resource impacts would reflect increases in recreation use.	Feeling of remoteness would remain as existing condition and reflect increases in visitors.	Same as Alternative A	Social encounters would remain as current condition in both primitive and semi-primitive and reflect visitor increases.	Same as Alternative A	Visitor impacts would remain as existing condition and reflect visitor increases for both primitive and semi-primitive areas. Over the next 10 years, semi-primitive areas would exceed standard but at a slower rate than in alternative A. Primitive areas would remain unnoticeable.	Same as Alternative A
Alternative E-modified						
Access would be the same as B, but protruding boulders in the road	Same as Alternative B, but with slightly diminished levels of remoteness but	Same as Alternative A	Social encounters may increase slightly. Increase would be less than A but	Same as Alternative A	Visitor impacts to semi-primitive areas would be similar to alternative A but	Same as Alternative A

Table D-3: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative – Hells Canyon Wilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
surface in RAA 11 would be removed. Use would increase in relation to increased traffic but would be less than A and more than B.	not as much as A.		more than B.		occur at a slower rate than A and faster than B. Primitive areas would experience similar impacts to A but at a slower rate than A and faster than B.	
Alternative W						
Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative A
Alternative N						
Same as Alternative B except minimum standard maintenance would cause loss of trail resource and additional resource damage.	Same as Alternative B. Since WROS designation would not change as a result of this alternative, regional opportunities would not be affected.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A
07 Horse Heaven / 09 Lakes Basin						
Recreation impacts would be relatively insignificant between alternatives. All alternatives would implement visitor growth and visitor management strategies. Use at Black Lake (RAA 10) would require action to manage facility capacity. Management actions would have a slight effect on the Wilderness RAAs but it would not be measurable except in N where motorized access would be eliminated. This would decrease use in both Ra's. All alternatives would be compatible with other resource area objectives. Social encounters would not exceed established standards in any of the alternatives. Visitor impacts would not increase perceptibly or exceed established standards (except existing) in any alternatives.						
Alternative A						
Access to Black Lake Trailhead (RAA 10) would be maintained at low-level SPM. There would be no increase in use aside from projected growth. Increases in management action and decreases in solitude would be affected by recreation use levels. Increases in use would be experienced on weekends and holidays during the summer and some hunting seasons in the fall. Increase would not occur because of access. Trail access to and through the RAAs would not change from current condition. Semi-primitive areas would be most affected by access, followed by primitive, and then pristine.	Feelings of remote-ness would remain the same as existing condition and reflect a decrease in experience as projected growth increases. During holidays, weekends, through the summer season, and during some hunting seasons in the fall, remoteness may diminish in semi-primitive areas adjacent to Black Lake (RAA 10) and Horse Heaven. Remoteness would remain relatively constant for primitive and pristine areas. Management action implemented at Black Lake facilities would affect remoteness of semi-primitive areas adjacent to it. WROS designation would not change as a result of any of the alternatives; therefore,	The existing scenic integrity level, very high, would continue to be met.	Social encounters would remain the same as existing condition through all alternatives and reflect an increase as indicated by projected growth in visitor use. During holidays, weekends, through the summer season, and during some hunting seasons in the fall, social encounters would increase slightly but still remain below established standards. This would most likely occur in semi-primitive WROS areas adjacent to Black Lake and Horse Heaven. Social encounters would remain relatively constant in primitive and pristine areas.	Visitor management would not change any of the WROS settings. Control would be maintained off-site.	Significant impacts to semi-primitive WROS have already occurred. Only minimal additional impacts would occur and would reflect projected growth in use. Impacts may already exceed established standards in select locations resulting from past use and practices; however, additional significant impacts to the same areas would not occur. Impacts to primitive and pristine areas would occur but would be imperceptible.	Horse Heaven cabin would be maintained as an administrative facility listed on the National Register of Historic Places. No other facilities are present or available. No site or facility development would be planned. Feelings of self-reliance and independence would remain as current condition.

Table D-3: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative – Hells Canyon Wilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
	regional WROS opportunities would not be affected.					
Alternative B						
Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A
Alternative E-modified						
Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A
Alternative W						
Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A
Alternative N						
Same as Alternative A, except minimum standard trail maintenance would cause loss of trail resource and cause additional resource damage. Trail access would be lengthened due to road closures to Black Lake.	Remoteness would increase as motorized access to Black Lake would be eliminated.	Same as Alternative A	Social encounters would be less, as motorized access to Black Lake would be eliminated.	Same as Alternative A, except visitors may be displaced by site closures for protection of heritage resources.	Same as Alternative A, except site closures would occur if heritage resources are damaged causing displacement of visitors and protection to the heritage site. Visitor impacts would be less due to longer trail access and road closure to Black Lake.	Same as Alternative A
30 Tryon Deep Creek / 31 Somers Point / 37 Saddle Creek						
Recreation impacts would be relatively insignificant between alternatives, except in N where impacts would diminish due to closure of motorized access from Old Memaloose to Lord Flat.						
Alternative A						
Improved access to Dug Bar (29) and Warnock Corral (32) would increase use and management action in these RAAs; reduce opportunities for solitude, risk, and challenge; but increase convenience. It would eventually increase resource impacts to areas in the immediate areas served by the additional access. Approximately 1.25 miles of trail would be constructed between 1778 and 1751 to provide a loop opportunity for users.	Feelings of remoteness would be diminished in semi-primitive areas adjacent to Dug Bar and Warnock Corral. Remoteness would be slightly affected in primitive WROS settings and static in pristine areas. Since WROS designation would not change as a result of the alternative, regional opportunities would not be affected.	The existing scenic integrity level, very high, would continue to be met.	Social encounters would increase moderately in semi-primitive WROS settings adjacent to Dug Bar and Warnock Corral. Social encounters would increase at a low level in primitive WROS settings and remain static in pristine areas.	Visitor management would not change in any of the WSR settings. Controls would be maintained off-site.	Visitor impacts to semi-primitive WROS areas adjacent to Dug Bar and Warnock Corral would moderately increase but would remain subtle. Impacts to primitive areas may increase at a low level but remain unnoticeable. Pristine areas would remain static.	Tryon and Wisenor would be maintained as administrative facilities. Other historical buildings would be analyzed pursuant to sec. 106. No further site development would take place; historic facilities maintained would not detract from feeling of self-reliance or independence. Naturalness would be affected, however, the historical facilities are part of the RAAs sense of place.
Alternative B						
Access would not be improved as proposed in A. Management action, opportunities for solitude, risk, and challenge would stay the same. Resource	Feeling of remoteness would remain as current condition. WROS would not change; regional opportunities would not change.	Same as Alternative A	Social encounters would remain as existing condition.	Same as Alternative A	Visitor impacts would remain as current condition and reflect only projected growth in recreation use levels.	Same as Alternative A

Table D-3: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative – Hells Canyon Wilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
impact would reflect only projected recreation use increases.						
Alternative E-modified						
Same as Alternative A, except Dug Bar (RAA 29) and Warnock Corral (RAA 32) access would be improved to low-level RN, resulting in safer, but not necessarily easier, access. Use would increase slightly less than A, but more than B. The seasonal closure from Warnock Corral to Lord Flat during fall seasons would increase. Opportunities for risk, solitude, and challenge would increase during the closure period.	Same as Alternative B with slightly diminished levels of remoteness. Remoteness levels may increase slightly during the period of the road closure.	Same as Alternative A	Social encounters would increase slightly, less than A, but more than B. Except during closure period of the Lord Flat Road – social encounter may decrease slightly the further away from Warnock Corral.	Same as Alternative A. Except management of seasonal closure of Lord Flat road would require more onsite presence in the first few years of its implementation.	Visitor impact would remain subtle but would be more than B but less than A.	Same as Alternative A
Alternative W						
Same as Alternative E-modified, except no seasonal closure of road to Lord Flat.	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative A
Alternative N						
Same as Alternative B, except that the Dug Bar access (RAA 29) road would be low-level RN to Cow Creek Bridge only. Beyond there, the road would be managed as SPM. Road from Old Memaloose to Lord Flat (RAA 32) would be closed and managed as a nonmotorized trail. Management action, opportunities for solitude, risk, and challenge would increase more than B. Management action would not be required as soon in areas served by the Lord Flat Road. Opportunities for risk, solitude, and challenge would increase	Feeling of remoteness would increase along road/trail from Old Memaloose to Lord Flat. Primitive WROS would increase slightly.	Same as Alternative A	Social encounters would be less from Old Memaloose to Lord Flat due to road closure and less at Dug Bar as maintenance standards are lower. There would be fewer social encounters in areas served by Lord Flat Road.	Same as Alternative A, except visitors may be displaced by site closure for protection of heritage resources.	Same as Alternative B except site closures may occur if heritage resources are damaged causing displacement of visitors and protection to the heritage site.	Same as Alternative A

Table D-3: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative – Hells Canyon Wilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
along Lord Flat Road. Resource impact would reflect projected visitor use increases.						
38 Lookout Mountain / 39 Buck Creek						
Recreation impacts would be relatively insignificant between alternatives. Alternative A would require visitor management earlier than W, E-modified, B, and N.						
Alternative A						
Opportunities for solitude, risk, and challenge would remain the same as existing. Convenience would not be enhanced. Resource impacts would reflect only projected visitor use growth. Maintaining scenic byway designation of the Imnaha River Road (Forest Road 3955 and County Road 727) would increase access to this RAA.	Feeling of remoteness may affect these two units but only slightly in semi-primitive areas. WROS would not change, so regional opportunities would remain intact.	The existing level of scenic integrity, very high, would continue to be met in Lookout Mountain (RAA 38), and a scenic integrity level, high, to be met on Buck Creek (RAA 39).	Social encounters would increase at a very low level in semi-primitive and would not be affected in primitive and pristine designations	Visitor management would not change in any of the WROS settings. Controls would be maintained off-site.	Visitor impacts would increase slightly in semi-primitive and primitive but remain unnoticeable and subtle, respectively. Pristine areas would remain the same.	Existing historical buildings or ruins would be analyzed for historic eligibility. No further site development would occur. Facilities maintained or stabilized would not detract from feelings of self-reliance or independence. Naturalness would not be affected, as the facilities are part of the sense of place.
Alternative B						
Same as Alternative A, except that removing the scenic byway designation from the Imnaha River Road (Forest Road 3955 and County Road 727) would slightly reduce the impact on neighboring RAAs.	Feeling of remoteness would remain as existing condition. Regional WROS opportunities would remain the same.	Same as Alternative A	Social encounters would be less in semi-primitive than in Alternative A and the same for primitive and pristine.	Same as Alternative A	Visitor impacts would remain as existing condition and reflect only projected increases in recreation use.	Same as Alternative A
Alternative E-modified						
Same as Alternative A, except extended seasonal closure of PO Saddle road to include archery season restricting motorized access an additional month	Same as Alternative B, except feeling of remoteness would increase during closure period.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B, except encounters may be lower during extended closure period.	Same as Alternative A, except more visitor contact on initiation of closure.	Same as Alternative B, except some decrease due to extended closure period.	Same as Alternative A
Alternative W						
Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A
Alternative N						
Same as Alternative B except minimum standard trail maintenance may cause loss of trail resource and cause additional resource damage.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A except visitors may be displaced by site closures for protection of heritage resources.	Same as Alternative B except site closures may occur if heritage resources are damaged causing displacement of visitors and protection to the heritage site.	Same as Alternative A

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
10 Black Lake						
<p>Recreation impacts would be insignificant between Alternatives A, B, E-modified, and W. However, eliminating motorized access under Alternative N to Black Lake would be a major impact to some users. They would be displaced to a different area. By closing the road to the lake, SPM/RN opportunities, which are already limited, would be further diminished. Alternatives B, W, and E-modified would manage increases in recreation use through implementation of the visitor management strategies. N would manage visitor increase by limiting roaded access and lowering maintenance standards or closures. Projected visitor growth rates would require management action at all facilities at Black Lake by the year 2013.</p> <p>ROS designation would change in four of the five alternatives. In Alternatives B, E-modified and W the RN road at Black Lake would change to SPM. In Alternative N, the Black Lake Forest Road 112 would change to SPNM. Social encounters would not exceed established standard in any of the alternatives. In all alternatives, visitor management needs would increase as recreation use increases. Personal contact would be responsive to use change over time. Visitor impacts would not exceed established standards in any of the alternatives. Facility standards would not be exceeded in any alternative.</p>						
Alternative A						
Use would continue to increase during weekends or holidays during the summer use season. Increased use would require additional management action.	Feelings of remoteness would remain as current condition and reflect a decrease in experience as natural growth increases.	Existing scenic integrity level, very high, would continue to be met.	Social encounters may increase slightly as a result of better facilities. Social encounters would be highest on weekends and holidays through the summer season. Social encounters may increase slightly during hunting season. Encounters in adjacent areas may also increase but may not be measurable. Encounters would reflect the current condition and projected increases in visitor use.	Visitor management would not change from current condition. Controls such as signing and personal contact would remain static.	Significant site-specific impacts to the RN area around the lake have already occurred; additional impacts would not occur. Facilities reconstruction would tend to mitigate existing impact and control any future impact. Impact to SPM may increase slightly but SPNM would remain fairly constant. New impacts to SPNM would be immeasurable.	Replacement of facilities would provide a measure of safety, comfort, accessibility, and resource protection.
Alternative B						
Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Very high scenic integrity level would be met within 10 years through reduction or removal of uncharacteristic elements to the landscape character.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A, except may be a little less evident to comply with SPM.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A, except the facilities would remain at the lower level care for amenities and resource protection.
Alternative E-modified						
Same as Alternative A, except safety would improve with the additions of turnouts on the road.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A
Alternative W						
Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A
Alternative N						
Same as Alternative A, but closing the road would decrease convenience, solitude at lake would be increased, and	Remoteness would increase in the Black Lake RAA as a result of closing the road.	Low scenic integrity would result from little to no maintenance of the camping facility at Black Lake.	There would be fewer social encounters in the RAA. Use of the area may diminish if motorized access to the lake was	Signing and personal contact at road closures and trailhead may be intensified initially and then decrease as new	Impacts to lake area would decrease. Impacts to areas associated with the road closure and new trailhead would increase.	Same as Alternative B, except facilities would be decommissioned, elements may be removed. Site would be managed as SPNM.

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
management actions would be increased to maintain closure. SPNM would increase and SPM would decrease. Trail miles would increase.			eliminated.	regulations are accepted and obeyed. Visitors may also be displaced by site closures for protection of heritage resources.	Impacts to SPNM areas would decrease. Site closures may occur if heritage resources are damaged causing displacement of visitors and protection to the heritage site.	
11 Windy Saddle						
Recreation impacts would be insignificant between alternatives with the exception of construction disturbances identified in alternatives A and E-modified. Alternative A would be most impactful to the site, followed by W, E-modified, B, and N, respectively. Impacts would be short in duration. Impacts resulting from visitor use increases would be mitigated the most by Alternative A, followed by W, B, E-modified, and then N, respectively. Alternatives B, W, E-modified and N would manage increases in visitor use through implementation of the management strategies displayed in Appendix C or site-specific implementation associated with Alternative N standards and guidelines. Projected growth rates indicate all facilities at Windy Saddle would need management action by the year 2013.						
ROS designation would not change as a result of any of the alternatives, so regional opportunities would not be affected. Social encounters would not exceed established standards in any of the alternatives. In all alternatives, the degree of visitor management would increase as increases in visitor use occur. Personal contact would be responsive to use changes over time. Visitor impacts and facility standards would not exceed established standards.						
Alternative A						
Current safety problems would be mitigated through proposed road management objectives. Use would increase significantly on weekends and holidays during the summer season. Increased use over time would require more management action. An increase in encounters diminishes solitude for adjacent areas but increases convenience of access for visitors. There would be a direct relationship between improved access and possible site impacts. Impacts would be mitigated by construction.	Feeling of remoteness may diminish in adjacent areas and Windy Saddle. Because remoteness would be of little relevance in RN, it would not be a significant factor.	Existing scenic integrity level, high, would continue to be met.	Social encounters would increase significantly as a result of road construction. Social encounters would be highest on weekends and holidays through the summer season. Social encounters would increase slightly during hunting season. Social encounters in adjacent areas would also increase.	Visitor management would change a great deal from current condition. Directional and safety signs would be added. Personal contact may increase with upgrade of facilities, road, and new campground.	Significant site-specific impacts to RN areas have already occurred. Construction activities would tend to harden and mitigate on-site impacts. Some additional impacts may occur related to increased use but would be minimal. Impacts would not exceed established standards. Temporary impacts would occur during construction of the Development Level 3 campground.	Facilities would be updated and more fully developed. Facilities would provide more capacity as well as interpretation. Development would have safety, convenience, and accessibility in mind. Most development would remain in existing locations, except the new campgrounds. No additional site or facilities development would be planned.
Alternative B						
Passenger car use would be discouraged. Essentially, access would remain the same as current condition. Management action would react to increase in visitor use over time.	Feelings of remoteness would remain the same as current condition and reflect a decrease in experience as visitor use increases. Remoteness would be slightly greater than A, E-modified, and W	Very high scenic integrity level would be met within 10 years.	Social encounters would remain the same as current condition and reflect increase in visitor use.	Same as Alternative A, but less intensive due to road standard. Increase in management would respond to increase in visitor use.	Visitor impacts would remain as current condition and reflect increases in visitor use. Impacts should not exceed established standards.	Maintain as current condition. No other facilities or site developments are planned. Safety and convenience would remain the same.

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
Alternative E-modified						
Same as Alternative A, except improvements would be to a lesser degree eliminating some traffic. Effects would be less than A but more than B.	Remoteness would be diminished as described in A but less than A and more than B.	Same as Alternative B	Social encounters would increase as described in A but would be less than A and more than B.	Similar to Alternative A but slightly less due to less roadwork. Greater than B.	Same as Alternative A, except level of development would be to a lower level. Seven Devils campground would be upgraded to Development Level 3 with multiple impacts of short duration and temporary in nature. Impacts would not exceed established levels.	Same as Alternative A, except level of development at the site would be less. Safety, comfort, and accessibility would be provided but at a more rustic level. No additional sites would be developed.
Alternative W						
Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative E-modified
Alternative N						
Access would meet high-level SPM. Effects would be same as discussed in B, due to road surface level.	Same as Alternative B, except remoteness would be slightly greater than A, B, E-modified, and W.	The existing scenic integrity level, high, would continue to be met. However, lower levels of management would reduce the ability to maintain the scenic integrity if necessary.	Social encounters would be similar to B, but slightly less, and impacts may be immeasurable.	Same as Alternative B, except visitors may be displaced by site closures for protection of heritage resources.	Same as Alternative B, except site closures may occur if heritage resources are damaged causing displacement of visitors and protection of the heritage site.	Same as Alternative B
12 East Rim Loops						
Closing roads would decrease the SPM opportunity, lessening the range of opportunities and experiences. Alt. N would be the most restrictive, followed by E-modified, B, W, and A. Recreation impacts would be relatively insignificant between alternatives with the exception of disturbance associated with construction activities and related motorized access. Considering development of sites, A would be the most impactful followed by W, E-modified, B, and N, respectively. Impacts resulting from increases in visitor use would be mitigated the most by A, followed by W, E-modified, B, and N, respectively. Alternatives B, W, and E-modified would manage increases in visitor use through implementation of the visitor management strategies displayed in Appendix C or site-specific implementation associated with Alternative N standards and guidelines. According to projected growth rates, management action would be required at Sawpit and Low Saddle by the year 2013.						
In all alternatives, the degree of visitor management would increase as visitor use increases. Personal contact would be responsive to use changes over time. Standards for social encounters, visitor impacts, and facilities would not be exceeded in any of the alternatives.						
Alternative A						
Improved access would increase overall use. Use may be higher during weekends and holidays during the summer season. Use would also increase during the fall hunting seasons. Increases would decrease solitude in adjacent areas, and increase convenience to users. Trail access would remain constant. Most activity would be confined	Feelings of remoteness may be diminished in semi-primitive areas adjacent to the RN. Remoteness would be diminished in RN but would not be relevant to the experience. Primitive area remoteness would be affected slightly, if at all.	The existing scenic integrity level would remain low.	Social encounters would increase in RN areas as a result of improved access and new construction. Social encounters would be heaviest during holidays and weekends during the summer season. Social encounters may increase slightly in semi-primitive areas adjacent to RN areas. Encounters would remain consistent with current condition in the	Visitor management would change slightly from current condition. Directional and safety signs may be added. Personal contact would remain about the same on roaded portion. Visitation to trailheads may be more frequent due to maintenance needs.	Significant site-specific impacts to RN areas have already occurred. Construction activities would tend to harden and mitigate on-site conditions. Some additional impacts would take place related to increased use but would be minimal. Impacts to primitive and semi-primitive may increase slightly but most likely would be imperceptible. Impacts	Facilities would be developed at Low Saddle, Triangle Mtn., and Sawpit Saddle. At present, no public facilities are available. No additional site or facility development would be planned. Facilities would provide a measure of safety, comfort, and accessibility. For areas outside the development sites, manage as current condition with no improvements.

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
to RN area. SPM would be impacted minimally, and impacts to SPNM would be imperceptible.			off-season. Impacts to social encounters would be imperceptible in SPNM areas.		would not exceed established standards.	
Alternative B						
Access would not change from current condition. As a result, any management action would reflect increases in visitor use over time. SPM areas would be impacted more than SPNM, but impacts would be minimal.	Feelings of remoteness would remain the same as current condition and reflect increased visitor use.	Same as Alternative A	Social encounters would remain the same as current condition and reflect increases in visitor use.	Same as current condition. Increase in management would reflect increases in visitor use.	Visitor impacts would remain as current condition and reflect increases in visitor use for all three ROS settings. Impacts would not exceed established standards.	Maintain Low Saddle, Sawpit at current condition. Do not implement new development or construction. No site or facility development would be planned.
Alternative E-modified						
Same as Alternative B, except road would not be constructed to Triangle Mountain. As a result, resource impacts, management actions, and solitude would closely reflect visitation growth. Convenience would be less than current condition.	Feelings of remoteness would remain the same as current condition and reflect increased visitor use.	Scenic integrity would increase to high due to facilitating use in a less impactful manner.	Same as Alternative B, except there may be a slight decrease in encounters in RN areas. Semi-primitive areas adjacent to RN natural may have slight decrease in encounters.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B, except limited site development at Sawpit and Low Saddle would limit further visitor impacts. Mitigation associated with the upgrade of these sites would correct current impacts. Impact associated with users traveling cross-country to Stormy Point would be eliminated upon completion of the trail. Additional impacts to all ROS would be minimal to imperceptible. Impact would not exceed established standards.	Same as Alternative A, except level of developments at all sites would be the next lower level. Safety, comfort, and accessibility would be provided but at a more rustic level. No additional site or facility development would occur.
Alternative W						
Same as Alternative E-modified, but improvements to Dixon Corral road by spot rock rough locations would increase use.	Same as Alternative B	Improvements to mitigate existing campsites would increase scenic integrity to moderate.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative E-modified
Alternative N						
Closing the road to Dixon Corral, Forest Road 420, Kirkwood Road, and Forest Road 2060 from Wickiup Butte to Cold Springs Cow Camp would increase SPNM areas. Access to	Same as Alternative B except additional road closures in the area of Dixon Corral, Kirkwood and Wickiup/ Cold Springs would enhance remoteness opportunities. WROS	Same as Alternative A. Lower levels of management would reduce our ability to maintain or enhance scenic integrity levels if necessary. Scenic integrity would be reduced	Same as Alternative B, except additional road closures in the area of Dixon Corral, Kirkwood and Wickiup/ Cold Springs would decrease encounter rates.	Same as Alternative B, except additional signing and personal contact would be needed initially and then decreased as new regulations are accepted and obeyed.	Same as Alternative B, except closure of roads at Dixon Corral, Kirkwood, and Wickiup/Cold Springs and the developed trailheads at road closure points, would mitigate	Same as Alternative B, except that limited trailheads would be developed at appropriate road closures. No additional facility development planned.

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
Kirkwood Historic Ranch would be limited to the river or foot traffic from the top or river trail.	designation would change to SPNM. Regional opportunities for SPNM would be enhanced, and diminished for SPM.	to low.		Visitors may be displaced by site closures for protection of heritage resources.	impacts. Site closures may occur if heritage resources are damaged causing displacement of visitors and protection of the heritage resources.	
14 Pittsburg Landing						
Alternative N would close all roads outside the developed sites at Pittsburg Landing and would diminish SPM opportunities and displace motorized upper landing users. This in turn would affect the broad range of opportunities and experiences. Alternatives B, W, and E-modified would manage increases in visitor use through implementation of the visitor management strategies displayed in Appendix C or site-specific implementation associated with Alternative N standard and guides.						
Social encounters and visitor impacts would not exceed established standards in any of the alternatives. In all alternatives, the degree of visitor management would increase in response to anticipated increases in visitor use. Personal contact would respond to changes over time. Facility standards would not be exceeded in any alternative. However, projected increases in visitor use indicate a need for management action within the next ten years at the Upper Landing campsite.						
Alternative A						
Visitor use on weekdays, weekends, and holidays during the summer would continue to increase. Increased use over time would result in increased management action, decreased solitude to immediate surrounding areas, and continued convenience to users. Trail access through the RAA would not change from current condition. New trailhead facilities may slightly affect adjacent RAAs. SPM areas immediately adjacent to RN areas would receive more use. SPNM area would not be significantly affected by access.	Feelings of remoteness would remain as current condition and reflect a decrease in experience to areas adjacent to SPM and RN as visitor use increases.	The existing scenic integrity level, moderate, would continue to be met.	Social encounters would increase with increases in visitor use. Social encounters would be heaviest during weekends and holidays during the summer season. Social encounters would remain fairly constant in the off-season. Social encounters in SPM would also increase as previously described but would be to a lesser degree than the RN. Increases in encounters in SPNM would be imperceptible.	Visitor management would not change from current condition. All controls associated with recent development would remain. As recreation use increases, additional controls may be implemented. Signing and personal contact would remain outside developed areas. Control may increase if indicated through time.	Significant site-specific impacts have been mitigated through construction and hardening of the developed area. Additional significant impacts would not occur. Impacts to SPM and SPNM would remain insignificant.	Facilities would contribute to be managed as directed by <i>Wild and Scenic Snake River Recreation Management Plan</i> (USDA 1999). Facilities beyond existing would not be present or available. No additional site or facility development would occur. Facilities within RN would be managed for safety, comfort, and accessibility. For areas outside the development, would be managed as current condition with no improvements.
Alternative B						
Same as Alternative A, except four-wheel drive vehicles would not be allowed past Big Canyon Creek on the 1805 road. This would affect that segment of the motorized road users.	Same as Alternative A	Scenic integrity would remain moderate until vegetation grows to a sufficient height to screen picnic shelters at Lower Pittsburg Landing Campground.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A
Alternative E-modified						
Same as Alternative B, except construction of 0.75	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
<p>miles of trail from Low Saddle to Stormy Point would provide safety and convenience for visitors wishing to access vistas of Hells Canyon.</p> <p>Motorized access to Kirkwood Historic Ranch via Forest Road 132 would be restricted due to seasonal closures.</p>						
Alternative W						
Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A
Alternative N						
<p>Same as Alternative A, except all roads outside-developed areas would be managed as SPNM. Effects would be: less convenience for users, less SPM experience opportunities, more SPNM experience opportunities, less impact to SPM area, and increased solitude in areas previously accessed by road.</p> <p>Road access to the petroglyph sites would be eliminated as well as vehicle access to the upper landing. Users would be displaced.</p>	<p>Feeling of remoteness would increase as a result of closing all roads outside developed areas. This would primarily affect SPM. Remoteness to SPNM area may be enhanced slightly. ROS designations would change through implementation of Alternative N. As a result, regional opportunities for SPNM would be enhanced and opportunities for SPM would be diminished.</p>	<p>The existing scenic integrity would continue to be met. However, lower levels of management would reduce the ability to maintain that level if necessary.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A, except that social encounters outside of developed areas, primarily in SPM, would be reduced significantly. SPNM would not show measurable differences.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A, except visitor management would be more restrictive with respect to those areas outside the development. Signing and personal contact would be intensified initially and then decreased as new regulations preventing motorized use were accepted and obeyed. Visitor may be further displaced by site closures for protection of heritage resource.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A, but with complete reduction of impacts associated with motorized use in SPM areas. Opportunity for natural rehabilitation through nonuse.</p> <p>Additional site closures may occur if heritage resources are damaged causing displacement of visitors and protection of the heritage site.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A, but reduction of motorized facilities (roads).</p> <p>The Upper Pittsburg Landing would be managed as a dispersed site without vault sanitation facilities.</p>
15 Big Canyon / 13 Kirkwood						
<p>By closing all roads, as proposed in Alternative N, the SPM opportunity would be diminished, and SPNM opportunities increased, affecting the broad range of opportunities and experiences. Recreation impacts are relatively insignificant between alternatives. Alternatives B, W, and E-modified would manage increases in visitor use through implementation of the management strategies displayed in Appendix C or site-specific implementation associated with Alternative N standards and guidelines.</p> <p>Standards for social encounters, visitor impacts, and facilities would not be exceeded in any of the alternatives. In all alternatives, the degree of visitor management would increase as visitor use increases. Personal contact would be responsive to changes in visitor use over time.</p>						
Alternative A						
<p>Access would be maintained at the low-level SPM (four-wheel drive), with emphasis on correcting drainage on</p>	<p>Feelings of remoteness would remain the same as current condition and reflect a decrease in experience as visitor use</p>	<p>Existing scenic integrity level, high, would continue to be met.</p>	<p>Social encounters would remain the same as current condition in all ROS classifications and reflect visitor use.</p>	<p>Visitor management would not change from current condition. Signing and personal contact would remain static and be</p>	<p>Significant site-specific impacts to SPM have already occurred; additional impacts would not occur. Emphasis placed on</p>	<p>Manage as current condition. Allow existing cabin on Big Canyon Creek to remain and deteriorate as a natural process. No other facilities</p>

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
Forest Roads 132, 493, and 1805, would not increase use in these RAAs. Forest Road 2062-132 would be seasonally closed to motorized vehicles approximately 1,000 feet (0.2 miles) immediately southeast of Kirkwood Historic ranch during the spawning period for fish from April 1 to June 30 each year. Use of this road may decrease in the spring of the year creating more solitude during the closure period. Other road use would slightly increase during holidays and weekends during the summer season, and during the fall hunting seasons. Increases in visitor use over time may require management action and would decrease solitude. Convenience of access would not be changed. Trail access to and through both RAAs would not change from current condition. SPM areas would be impacted more than SPNM areas.	increases. Remoteness of SPNM areas may be slightly affected over time.			applied on-site, specific to the need. Signing would be very limited.	drainage maintenance would mitigate potential for additional impact. Impacts to SPNM are expected to remain as current condition. As visitor use increases the frequency of drainage maintenance may increase.	would be present or available. The existing cabin would not detract from the feelings of self-reliance or independence. Naturalness would not be affected, as the facilities are a part of the RAAs sense of place. Kirkwood Historic Ranch would continue to be managed according to the <i>Wild and Scenic Snake River Recreation Management Plan</i> (USDA 1999).
Alternative B						
Same as Alternative A, except Big Canyon Trail #1805 past Big Canyon Creek would be managed for all-terrain vehicles less than 50 inches wide and trail bikes only. This management action would decrease convenience and, to some degree, increase solitude. Use would not change significantly.	Same as Alternative A, although all-terrain vehicles only are allowed past Big Canyon Creek.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A, except trail use past Big Canyon Creek would change to all-terrain vehicles less than 50 inches wide and motorbikes use only. Encounter rates would stay the same for all ROS classifications.	Same as Alternative A, except signing would change on the trail at Big Canyon Creek. Management contact may be slightly more frequent to assure restrictions are being met.	Same as Alternative A, except impact to that portion of the trail from Big Canyon Creek north should be diminished from A. Drainage work would be implemented by hand rather than machinery.	Same as Alternative A
Alternative E-modified						
Same as Alternative B, except construction of 0.75	Same as Alternative B, except restricted use of the	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
miles of trail from Low Saddle to Stormy Point would provide safety and convenience for visitors wishing to access vista of Hells Canyon. Since Forest Road 2062-132 would be managed the same as A, the effects would be similar as the current situation.	road would increase feelings of remoteness during periods of nonmotorized use.					
Alternative W						
Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A
Alternative N						
Would close all roaded and motorized access to the RAAs. Forest Road 2062-132 would be closed year-round and would eliminate motorized use in this area. Convenience would be decreased, solitude would be increased, and management actions would decrease. Trail access would remain the same except closed roads would become a part of the trail system. SPM areas would increase and SPM would decrease.	Feelings of remoteness would increase as a result of closing the two roads to motorized vehicles. Remoteness of SPM would not be affected. ROS designations would change, regional opportunities for SPM would be enhanced, and opportunities for SPM would be diminished.	Same as Alternative A. Lower levels of management would reduce ability to maintain or enhance scenic integrity levels if necessary	Social encounters would decrease as a result of no motorized use on both roads. Biggest decrease would occur in SPM. SPM would stay the same as in A.	Visitor management would be more restrictive with respect to the two road closures. Signing and personal contact would be intensified initially and then decreased as new regulations are accepted and obeyed. Visitors may be displaced by site closures for protection of heritage resources.	Roadways would generally be obliterated in both RAAs. Portions of old track may be utilized as trail. Trail maintenance standards would then apply. Impacts to SPM would be imperceptible. Site closures may occur if heritage resources are damaged causing displacement of visitors and protection of the heritage site.	Same as Alternative A, except the cabin at Big Canyon Creek would deteriorate at a faster rate when user maintenance would be limited by restricted access.
26 Cottonwood / 28 Jim Creek/Cherry Creek						
In Alternatives W, A and E-modified, SPM opportunity would be maintained or enhanced while B and N would reduce motorized access. Recreation impacts are relatively insignificant between alternatives. Alternatives A, B, and E-modified would manage increases in visitor use through implementation of the management strategies displayed in Appendix C or site-specific implementation associated with Alternative N standards and guides. Alternative W would increase motorized use to public in two areas currently not open to their use. Alternative N would significantly reduce motorized access to both RAA's.						
Standards for social encounters, visitor impacts, and facilities would not be exceeded in any of the alternatives. In all alternatives, the degree of visitor management would increase as visitor use increases. Personal contact would respond to recreation use changes over time.						
Alternative A						
Access would be maintained at the low-level SPM in RAA 28 with no roaded access in RAA 26. Access on Roads 4680-250 (Jim Creek) and 4680-500 (Cache Creek) would be for administrative use only and would not	Feelings of remoteness would remain the same as current condition and reflect a decrease in experience opportunity as visitor use increases. Remoteness of SPM areas may be slightly affected. RAA 26 would	Cottonwood - The existing scenic integrity level, low, would slowly improve by natural recovery to moderately high. Jim Creek/Cherry Creek - the existing scenic integrity level, high, would continue to be met.	Social encounters would not change from current condition and would reflect visitor use increases. RAA 26 would be the same in all alternatives.	Visitor management would not change from current condition. Signing and personal contact would remain static and be applied on-site, specific to the need. Signing would be very limited. RAA 26 would not change from	Significant site-specific impacts to SPM have already occurred. Additional impacts would not occur. Emphasis placed on drainage maintenance should mitigate potential for additional impacts	Manage existing facilities at a level higher than current conditions. Facilities are for administrative purposes and public information (Cache Creek). Cache Creek would continue to be administered per <i>Wild and Scenic Snake River Recreation</i>

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
increase. Maintenance of the roads would emphasize resource protection since no public access would be available. Trail access would remain constant. Solitude and convenience would not change.	remain the same in all alternatives.			current condition.	associated with the roads. Visitor impacts are minimal due to lack of motorized access. Impacts to SPNM are expected to remain as current condition. Visitor impacts, nonmotorized, are relative to visitor use increases.	<i>Management Plan</i> (USDA 1999). No other facilities are present and available. The existing facilities do not detract from the feelings of self-reliance or independence. Naturalness would not be affected, as the facilities are a part of RAA 28 sense of place. Cache Creek would continue to be integral to river management.
Alternative B						
Same as Alternative A, except Jim Creek Road would be closed to all motorized use and managed as a nonmotorized trail. Cost to project would be less for road maintenance. Other costs, i.e., bringing in supplies, would go up. ROS area SPM would change to SPNM. Solitude would increase minimally.	Same as Alternative A, except solitude would increase slightly because of closing Jim Creek Road to all motorized use. Would be a slight increase in SPNM.	Cottonwood Creek - Same as Alternative A. Jim Creek/Cherry Creek - Scenic integrity level, very high, would continue to be met within 10 years.	Same as Alternative A, except social encounters along and adjacent to Jim Creek Road would be slightly diminished.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A, except no motorized use on Jim Creek Road may slightly decrease impacts. Eliminate administrative use.	Same as Alternative A, except facilities would be managed at current level.
Alternative E-modified						
Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A, Cottonwood Creek, Same as Alternative B - Jim Creek/Cherry Creek	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A
Alternative W						
Same as Alternative A, except both Jim Creek and Cache Creek roads would be open to public use. Road maintenance standard would be increased to provide safety and resource protection. Solitude would decrease. Convenience would increase for the visitor.	Feelings of remoteness would be diminished in all locations, either adjacent to or at the end of the road. Remoteness would reflect a decrease in experience as visitor use increased.	Same as Alternative E-modified.	Social encounters would increase through the planning period as a result of the roads being opened. Social encounters in adjacent areas may also increase as use in the immediate area of the road increased.	Visitor management may change from current condition. Directional and safety signing may be added. Personal contact would remain the same.	Some additional impacts may take place related to increased use and would not be anticipated to be significant.	Same as Alternative A, except some additional manning or security precaution may be needed as use increased. Sanitation facilities development or maintenance frequency may be needed or increased.
Alternative N						
Same as Alternative A, except Jim Creek and Cache Creek Roads would be managed as nonmotorized trails only.	Jim Creek and Cache Creek Roads would be closed to all motorized use as well as all spur roads off 46 road and Cold Spring	Due to reduced management, Cottonwood Creek RAA would take a much longer period of time to meet high scenic	Social encounters would decrease as a result of no extensive motorized use on both roads. There would be a decrease in	Signs associated with road traffic would be removed and signs dealing with trails management would be erected. Visitor	Roads to Cache Creek and Jim Creek would be managed as SPNM and as a nonmotorized trail. Trail maintenance standards	Same as Alternative B

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
All roads off Forest Road 46 and Cold Springs Road would be closed to motorized use. Access would be limited to nonmotorized roads and trails. Solitude may increase. Convenience would decrease greatly. The Cottonwood RAA 26 would be very limited in access with decreased motorized opportunities.	road. Solitude would increase greatly in areas adjacent to Cache Creek Road and areas adjacent to Jim Creek Road and Cottonwood area. Remoteness of SPNM would be increased. ROS designation could change if N was selected and result in enhanced regional opportunities for SPNM, and diminished opportunities for SPM.	integrity level than 10 years. The existing scenic integrity level, low, would slowly improve to moderately high. Jim Creek/Cherry Creek - The existing scenic integrity level, high, would continue to be met. However, lower levels of management reduces our ability to maintain the scenic integrity level if necessary.	encounters on Cache Creek Road and decrease on Jim Creek Road. SPNM would increase greatly and encounters would decrease significantly.	management would be more restrictive with respect to road closures. Signing and personal contact would be intensified initially and then decreased as new regulations are accepted and obeyed. Visitors may be further displaced by site closures for protection of heritage resources.	would then apply. Spur roads off Forest Road 46 and Cold Springs Road would be closed and rehabilitated. Impact associated with motorized use would dissipate over time. Site closures may occur if heritage resources are damaged causing displacement of visitors and protection of the heritage site. Impacts to SPNM would be imperceptible.	
27 Buckhorn/Cold Springs						
In Alternative A, opportunities for accommodating increases in use would be met. Opportunities for accommodating increase in use would be less in alternative B, W, E-modified, and N because of less developed road system and lower standard facilities. More developed driving opportunities would be provided in A. In Alternative N, SPM/RN opportunities would be diminished. This in turn would affect the range of opportunities and experience. Alternatives B, W, and E-modified would manage visitor use increases through implementation of the management strategies displayed in Appendix C or site-specific implementation associated with Alternative N standards and guidelines. Projected recreational growth rates have identified the Dougherty Campground as needing management action by 2013 at a 10 percent growth assumption and not until 2053 at all other growth assumptions.						
Standards for social encounters, visitor impacts, and facilities would not be exceeded in any of the alternatives. In all alternatives, the degree of visitor management would increase as visitor use increases. Personal contact would be responsive to use changes over time. Alternative N would be the most intensive in terms of visitor management.						
Alternative A						
Improvements to roads would provide safety and user convenience. Use would increase during the summer and fall seasons. Forest Road 46-595 and 46-596 would be managed as open. Current safety problems would be mitigated. Increases in use would require increased management action, increased encounters, and diminished solitude for adjacent areas. Improved access would cause additional user impacts. Trail access would remain static.	Levels of remoteness may be diminished in adjacent areas due to the road improvements. Remoteness would be of little relevance in RN areas and would not be a significant factor. Areas outside the immediate road corridor would be managed as SPM. Remoteness would reflect a decrease in experience as visitor use increases.	Scenic integrity level, high, would continue to be met.	Social encounters would increase moderately through the planning period as a result of upgrading Road 4680. Social encounters would be highest on weekends, holidays, and during the hunting seasons. Social encounters are considered part of the experience in RN. Social encounters in adjacent areas would also increase, but probably not measurably.	Visitor management would change slightly from current condition. Directional and safety signing would be added. Contact from management personnel would remain about the same or increase as use in the areas increased requiring more intensive management.	Significant site-specific impacts to RN areas have already occurred. Construction activities associated with the interpretive sites and road would tend to harden and mitigate some of these impacts. Some additional impacts would occur related to increased use but would be minimal. Impacts would not exceed established standards. Additional impacts would occur relating to construction of interpretive facilities but would be temporary in nature.	Facilities are to be constructed as per the <i>Tepee Butte EIS</i> (USDA 1989). Facilities would be for interpretation in two different locations. Developments would have safety, convenience, and accessibility as guides. The Buckhorn transmitter would be relocated to a more suitable screened location. All other facilities would remain as existing. No additional sites or facilities would be developed
Alternative B						
Same as current condition. Increases in management would respond to visitor use increases.	Same as Alternative A, except feeling of remoteness would increase slightly due to lower road	Same as Alternative A	Social encounters would remain the same as current condition and reflect visitor use increases.	All impacts would be same as A but to a lesser degree, due to lower quality roads, rougher surface, and	Visitor impacts would remain as current condition and respond to visitor use increases. Additional	Same as Alternative A, except maintain Buckhorn Campground at the next higher level.

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
	standard.			diminished user convenience.	impacts would occur relating to construction of a new transmitter facility but would be temporary in nature.	
Alternative E-modified						
All impacts would be similar to alternative A except last 10 miles of Forest Road 4680 would be at a lower standard thus providing a lower quality road, rougher surface and diminished user convenience. Forest Roads 46-595 and 46-596 would be posted closed seasonally to motorized and mechanical equipment (595 approximately 5 miles, and 596 approximately 7 miles) from their junction with each other. Closures would begin 3 days prior to archery season through the end of antlerless elk season (late August through late November). The closures would be posted with signs. Seasonal road closures in plateau areas would further limit motorized areas for fall hunting season each year.	Same as Alternative B, except remoteness would increase more in areas and times affected by the seasonal closures.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A, except social encounters would decrease during closure period.	Same as Alternative A, except sign and personal contact would intensify initially and then decrease as new regulations are accepted and obeyed.	Same as Alternative B, except visitor impact to seasonally closed areas would diminish.	Same as Alternative A, except Buckhorn Lookout would be a day-use facility only and maintained at a higher level. Additional work would be needed to bring this up to standards. Impacts would be confined to existing location. Dougherty Campground would be maintained at a higher level.
Alternative W						
Same as Alternative A, except all roads would remain open and 10 miles of Forest Road 4680 would be maintained at a lower standard thus providing a lower quality road, rougher surface and diminished user convenience.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative E-modified
Alternative N						
Management action would resolve current safety problems and user convenience would be diminished. Use on open roads would increase.	With all roads closed, except for a few major routes, remoteness would be affected two ways. In areas adjacent to open roads, remoteness would	The existing scenic integrity level, high, would continue to be met. However, lower levels of management would reduce our ability to maintain the	Social encounters in this alternative would increase significantly in areas of open roads, primarily due to lack of other roaded opportunities. Social	Visitor management would be more restrictive with respect to additional road closures. Signing and personal contact would be intensified greatly in the	Same as Alternative B, except manage campgrounds at the next higher level and develop trailheads at road closures that would block access to	Campground facilities at Buckhorn and Dougherty would be maintained at the current level. Impacts resulting from inadequate facilities would continue to

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
Other opportunities for motorized travel would decrease as a result of closing roads off Forest Road 46 and Cold Springs Road (Forest Road 4680) to motorized use. Both Forest Road 46-595 and 46-596 would be closed year-round for approximately 12 ½ miles. Increases in use may require increased management action in areas adjacent to open roads. An increase in encounters would diminish solitude in immediate adjacent areas. Increased use on limited road may cause additional impacts to those areas. Trail impacts would remain static. SPNM areas would increase and SPM would decrease.	diminish. In areas affected by road closure, remoteness would be enhanced. ROS designations would change if alternatives N and B were implemented and regional opportunities for SPNM would be enhanced and SPM opportunities would be diminished.	scenic integrity if necessary.	encounters in areas affected by the road closures would experience a decrease in the encounter rate.	initial stages of implementation and then decrease as the new regulations are accepted and obeyed. Visitors would be further displaced by site closures for protection of heritage resources.	existing motorized routes. At these new construction sites, multiple impacts would result from construction, but would be short in duration and temporary in nature. Visitor impacts would be intensified in these areas initially and then taper off, as the site would be hardened. Site closures would occur if heritage resources were damaged causing displacement of visitors and protection of the heritage site.	increase relative to increases in use. Additional minimal facilities (trailhead) would be constructed at road closure site. No additional sites or facilities would be developed.

29 Lower Imnaha / 35 Imnaha

Recreation impacts are more significant in Alternative A because proposed construction projects would substantially improve two roads and camp facilities. Impacts between the other alternatives are minor. Road closures, as proposed in Alternative N, would limit SPM opportunities and concentrate use in more restrictive areas. SPNM would be enhanced. Alternatives B, W, and E-modified would manage visitor use increases through implementation of the management strategies displayed in Appendix C or site-specific implementation associated with Alternative N standards and guidelines. Projected growth in use rates has identified Cow Creek and Dug Bar as needing management action by the year 2013. ROS designations would change slightly if Alternatives B, W, or E-modified were implemented. ROS designation would change the most under N.

Social encounters and visitor impacts would not exceed established standards in any of the alternatives. In all alternatives, the degree of visitor management would increase as visitor use increases. A would be enhanced through scenic byway designation. Facility standards would not be exceeded during the planning period in any alternative. Projected growth rates into the next 10 years indicate that some management action would need to be taken at Cow Creek. At 3 percent, 5 percent, and 10 percent growth rates, Dug Bar would also need management action implemented to control use.

Alternative A

Improved access on the Dug Bar and Imnaha River Roads would increase general, weekend, and holiday use during the summer season. Increase may also occur during hunting season but use off the roads would be limited by large amounts of private land. Increased use over time would result in increased management	Feelings of remoteness would be diminished in adjacent areas due to road improvements and byway designation. Remoteness would be of little relevance in rural and roaded natural areas and not a significant factor. Areas outside the immediate road corridor may be affected slightly. Remoteness would reflect a decrease in experience	Lower Imnaha - The existing scenic integrity level, moderate, would continue to be met. Imnaha - The existing level of scenic integrity, moderate, would continue to be met.	Social encounters would have low to moderate increases along the Lower Imnaha (RAA 29) as a result of improving the road. Encounters would increase moderate to high along the Imnaha (RAA 35) as a result of improving the road and byway designation. Social encounters would be highest on weekends and	Visitor management would change significantly from the existing condition along the scenic byway (Imnaha RAA 35). Directional, safety, and interpretive signs would be added. Personal contact would be intensified as a result of more public use. Visitor management along the Lower Imnaha (RAA 29) may change slightly by	Significant site-specific impacts to rural and RN areas have already occurred. Some additional impacts would occur as a result of construction. Most would be temporary in nature and be limited to the construction site. Some additional impacts may take place related to increased use but would be minimal. Impacts would	In RAA 29, facilities would be updated and more fully developed to include a new campground at Dug Bar and at Cow Creek, an upgrade of Thorn Creek Guard Station per approved site plan, and management of facilities at Dug Bar to meet maintenance standards. Facilities would provide for additional capacity, protect resources, provide accessibility; some
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Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
<p>action, decreased solitude in immediate surrounding areas (solitude would not be a factor in rural and roaded natural), and more convenience for users. Rights-of-way would be needed, impacting private landowners along the river road between Imnaha and the Palette Ranch. Scenic byway designation would increase traffic patterns and user type significantly.</p> <p>Trail access through the RAA would not change from current condition. SPM areas adjacent to the RN and rural would not change due to controlled access through private land. SPNM would not be affected.</p>	<p>opportunities as visitor use increases.</p>		<p>holidays through the summer seasons. Encounters may also tend to increase slightly during hunting season, especially on the Lower Imnaha. Social encounters are considered part of the experience in RN and rural. Social encounters in adjacent areas would also increase, probably not measurable.</p>	<p>addition of safety and directional signs. Personal contact may be slightly more due to increase in public use.</p>	<p>not exceed established standards. Residents that live along the Imnaha road would notice the most impact with increased noise, traffic, and dust.</p>	<p>convenience and safety developments would remain in existing locations. In RAA 35, College Creek and Freezeout Trailheads would be managed at existing level. A trailhead would be developed at Crazyman Creek at the low level of roaded natural.</p> <p>The new facility would provide additional trailhead capacity, safety, accessibility, and some convenience. Development of Crazyman Trailhead would be determined in a site-specific analysis. No other facilities or site developments are planned.</p>
Alternative B						
<p>Access within RAA 29 would not change from existing, except road from Cow Creek to Dug Bar would be managed as SPM instead of RN. Access in RAA 35 would not change, except scenic byway designation of Imnaha River Road would be dropped. In both RAAs, safety and drainage would be addressed. Access would be less than in A but still safe. There would be less use on Imnaha River Road, about the same from Fence Creek to Cow Creek, and about the same or less from Cow Creek to Dug Bar. Encounters would be less than A, solitude would be affected less, and convenience</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A, except feeling of remoteness would be affected less as a result of the scenic byway being undesignated. The road from Cow Creek to Dug Bar would be managed as SPM, and the road from Fence Creek to Cow Creek managed at the medium-level RN.</p>	<p>Lower Imnaha - High scenic integrity would be met within 10 years by removing uncharacteristic elements. Imnaha - The scenic integrity level would remain moderate.</p>	<p>Social encounters would remain the same as current condition and reflect visitor use increases. Downgrading the road from scenic byway designation would slow the rate of increases in use by visitors.</p>	<p>Same as current condition. Increases in management would respond to visitor use increases.</p>	<p>Visitor impacts would remain as current condition and reflect visitor use increases.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A, except the level of development at Dug Bar Campground would be lower. Cow Creek would be higher. There would be no trailhead development at Crazyman.</p>

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
would be less than A. Management action would respond to visitor use increases over time. SPM and SPNM would not change from existing. Removal of the scenic byway designation would decrease traffic patterns and user type significantly.						
Alternative E-modified						
Same as Alternative A, except maintain road from Cactus Mountain to Dug Bar in current condition. Manage outside right-of-way as SPM. Manage from Cactus to Fence Creek as medium-level RN and spot rock road; slick spots only. Scenic byway designation would be maintained on Imnaha River Road and maintain current access. Safety and drainage would be met. Access would be less but safe. Use would be less than A on both roads. Encounters would be less than A, solitude would be less diminished, and convenience would be diminished. Management action would reflect growth increases over time. SPM - SPNM would remain as existing.	Same as Alternative B except by managing the area outside the road corridor, from Cactus Mountain to Dug Bar as SPM, further development would be prevented and the existing feeling of remoteness would be diminished from increased traffic as a result of maintaining scenic byway designation on Imnaha River Road.	Same as Alternative B	Social encounters would be the same as Alternative B, except would increase similar to Alternative A due to scenic byway.	Same as Alternative B except some additional personal contact may be needed to administer for SPM experience along the Lower Imnaha (RAA 29).	Same as Alternative A, except the level of development would be downgraded significantly. Visitor impacts would be slightly more than B but much less than A.	In RAA 35, facilities would be the same as A. In RAA 29, facilities would be the same as B.
Alternative W						
Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative E-modified
Alternative N						
Same as Alternative B, except all spurs off Road 4260 from Cow Creek to Dug Bar would be closed and all spurs off Wellamotkin Road would be closed, except to the	Same as Alternative A, Remoteness to the immediate area served by the road that would be closed would be enhanced. Regional opportunities for SPM, SPNM would be	The existing scenic integrity level, moderate, would continue to be met. However, lower levels of management reduce our ability to maintain the scenic integrity level if	Social encounters along the Lower Imnaha and Wellamotkin Roads would tend to increase slightly due to road closures and the lack of other roaded opportunities. Social	Visitor management would be more restrictive with respect to additional road closures. Signing and personal contact would be intensified greatly in the initial stages of	Visitor impact may be intensified in areas of concentration as a result of limited access to surrounding areas. Impacts would initially be significant with additional	In RAA 35, facilities would be same as B. In RAA 29, development same as B but Cow Creek Campground would be dropped to a lower development.

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
powerline and Indian Village. In both RAAs safety and drainage would be addressed. User convenience would be diminished. Encounters on open roads would be more than A. Solitude would be affected in areas immediately adjacent to open roads, due to traffic forced to use remaining roads. Impact to private land would increase. Management action would respond to visitor use increases over time. SPM would be reduced. SPNM would be increased. In all alternatives, the right-of-way to Crazyman trail would be maintained.	enhanced and RN opportunities would be diminished.	necessary.	encounters in areas affected by the road closures would tend to experience a slight decrease in encounter rates.	implementation and then decrease as new regulations are accepted and obeyed.	impact to the site being minimal. Private land would be impacted.	
32 Lord Flat						
<p>Recreation impacts between alternatives would be relatively insignificant except in Alternative N where all motorized access and associated impacts would be removed. Impacts to users relative to water sources would be more prevalent in Alternatives A and N. Alternatives W and B would allow access to traditionally used springs. Alternative E-modified would seasonally close the Lord Flat Trail in the fall of the year. Alternatives B, W, and E-modified would manage visitor use increases through implementation of the visitor management strategies displayed in Appendix C or site-specific implementation associated with Alternative N standards and guides. Projected growth rates for visitor use, in all scenarios, indicate a need for management action by the year 2053. ROS designation would not change in any alternatives. Regional opportunities would stay the same.</p> <p>Standards for social encounters, visitor impacts, and facilities would not be exceeded in any of the alternatives. In all alternatives, the degree of visitor management would increase as visitor use increases. Personal contact would be responsive to use changes over time.</p>						
Alternative A						
Emphasis of drainage management would not increase use on the trail or RAA. Use may increase slightly during holidays and weekends during the summer season and again during fall hunting seasons. Increases overall would be tied to visitor use increases. Convenience would not be improved, encounters would not significantly increase, and solitude would not significantly change. Access to Lord Flat Trail would continue depending	Remoteness would remain the same as existing and reflect a decrease in experience opportunities as visitor growth increases. Slight increase in the feeling of remoteness would be noted in areas affected by spur trail closures. Remoteness along main route would decline slightly as a result of limited travel area. Remoteness as affected by aircraft would not change from existing.	The existing scenic integrity level, high, would continue to be met.	Social encounters would increase slightly as a result of more restricted access. Encounters would increase as a result of confining all motorized traffic to one travel way and eliminating campsites located off the main travel route. The rate of increase would be tied to visitor growth increases. Social encounters would be higher on weekends, holidays, and hunting seasons.	Visitor management would be more restrictive with respect to trail closures. Signing and personal contact would be intensified initially and then decrease as new regulations are accepted and obeyed.	Significant impacts to SPM have already occurred. Additional minor impacts would occur as a result of additional trail closures. Established use at two springs would be curtailed. All use would be forced to utilize the main travel corridor. Additional impacts would not occur. Visitor impacts would be relative to visitor growth.	Manage existing facilities at Dorrance Cow Camp as per approved site plan. No other facilities would be planned. Existing facility would detract from self-reliance or independence and not affect naturalness. Improvements at Warnock Corral would improve user convenience, safety, and water supply.

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
on seasonal snow levels. Access by aircraft would remain as existing and reflect visitor use increases.						
Alternative B						
Same as Alternative A, except Grassy Knoll would be open to motorized use. Impacts would be the same as A, but to a lesser degree. Encounters may be slightly less. Impact in vicinity of main trail would be slightly less. Trail and backcountry airstrip would remain as A. Convenience to users would be slightly improved.	Same as Alternative A, except remote feeling would slightly improve (imperceptible) along main route and slightly diminish in the area where the trail would be open. Remoteness affected by aircraft would not change from existing.	Very high scenic integrity would be met within 10 years.	Same as Alternative A, but slightly less as a result of less limiting access and forcing users into a more confined area.	Same as Alternative A, but slightly less control because of only one closure.	Same as Alternative A, except impact would be slightly less as a result of the Grassy Knoll remaining open. Established use to the Parliament Spring would be curtailed. Additional impacts would occur in general vicinity of the spring that would still be open to the public.	Same as Alternative A
Alternative E-modified						
Motorized and mechanical equipment would be prohibited by seasonal closure of the Lord Flat Trail from Warnock Corral Trailhead to Lord Flat. The approximately 15 miles of motorized trail would be closed 3 days prior to archery season to the end of antlerless elk season (late August to late November) and posted closed with signs. Limited access would decrease convenience and may decrease encounters increasing solitude. Management actions would increase related to visitor use increases and livestock users. Access by aircraft and trail would remain as existing.	Remoteness would increase during the initial seasonal closure period then could decrease as more stock users move into the area and reflect a decrease in experience as visitor use increases. Remoteness as affected by aircraft would not change from existing.	Same as Alternative B	Social encounters would decrease initially and then increase as stock users used the trail and reflect visitor use increases.	Visitor management - Signing and personal contact would be intensified greatly in the initial stages of implementation and then decrease as the new regulations are accepted and obeyed.	Visitor impacts would drop off initially and then increase as stock users move into the area.	Same as Alternative A
Alternative W						
Same as Alternative A, except spur trails to Grassy Knoll and Parliament Springs would continue to	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative A

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
allow access for SPM users.						
Alternative N						
Similar to E-modified, except all trails would be closed and managed for SPNM. The Lord Flat Trail (#1774) from Warnock Corral Trailhead to Lord Flat (about 15 miles) would be closed year-round. Convenience for motorized users would be diminished. Solitude would increase dramatically for hikers and horseback riders; encounter rate would be less during the use season.	Feeling of remoteness would be enhanced. Remoteness would be increased dramatically.	The existing scenic integrity level, high, would continue to be met. However, the lower levels of management would reduce our ability to maintain that scenic integrity level if necessary.	Social encounters would be much lower than current condition due to the lack of motorized access. Encounter would increase during hunting seasons but be less than current condition	Visitor management would be the same as described in A except more stringent controls would be implemented because of the total closure. Signing and personal contact would be greater. It would also be more intensive initially and then decrease as new regulations are accepted and obeyed.	Same as Alternative A, except all impacts associated with motorized use would be curtailed. Stock use impacts would increase as more visitors convert to livestock as a means of transport.	Same as Alternative A, except manage facility at low level only. Loss of investment may occur and visual quality of area in immediate vicinity of cabin would not be improved.
33 Mormon Flat / 34 Horse Creek						
In Alternative A, improved access to Warnock Corral in RAA 36 would increase use in the Mormon Flat area. Alternatives B, W, and E-modified would respond to visitor use increases through implementation of the management strategies displayed in Appendix C or site-specific implementation associated with Alternative N standard and guides. Projected growth rate in RN areas indicate a need for management action by 2013. There are only 280 acres in the area, which creates a perception that thresholds would be met sooner.						
ROS designations Would change if Alternatives B, W, N, or E-modified were selected. Regional opportunities for SPNM would be enhanced slightly in name only. SPM would be diminished in name only. Except in N because of motorized closure in a neighboring RAA. The seasonal closure in Alternative E-modified in RAA 32 may have some effect on use of these two areas but are considered to not be measurable.						
Social encounters and visitor impacts would not exceed established standards in any of the alternatives. In all alternatives, the degree of visitation would increase at a slow rate. Personal contacts would be responsive to use changes over time.						
Alternative A						
There would be no roaded access into either of the RAAs. Road access would be available in adjacent RAAs only. Even though portions of the RAAs are designated as RN ROS, the nonroaded aspect would be maintained. Trail access would remain constant. Increases in use would be tied to visitor use increases. Solitude and convenience would not change.	Feelings of remoteness would remain the same as current condition and reflect a decrease in experience opportunities as visitors increase.	The existing scenic integrity level, very high, would continue to be met.	Social encounters would remain the same as current condition and reflect visitor use increases.	Visitor management would not change from current condition. Signing and personal contact would remain static and be applied based on site-specific need. Signing would be very limited.	Significant site-specific impacts to SPNM and SPM have already occurred as a result of past use. Additional impacts would not occur. Limited access and nonmotorized access are primarily responsible for maintenance of the area. Visitor impacts would be relative to visitor growth and changes would be imperceptible.	There are no existing facilities. No facilities or site developments are planned.
Alternative B						
Same as Alternative A, except change RN ROS areas to SPNM. This	Same as Alternative A, even though RN areas would be changed to	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A, except the social encounter rate established for RN	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
would not change access opportunities or experience levels. More acres would be added to SPNM and additional acres removed from RN.	SPNM, resulting in no actual effect on the ground.		would be changed to the more restrictive rate for SPNM.			
Alternative E-modified						
Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A
Alternative W						
Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B
Alternative N						
Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A
36 Hat Point						
<p>Recreation impacts associated with construction would be evident in Alternatives A, W, B, and E-modified. These impacts would be confined to areas of development, be short in duration, and offer resource protection in the long term. Alternative A would have additional impacts associated with increasing capacity to allow more use. Alternative N would be impactful from the standpoint of people displacement from previously impacted areas to locations not previously utilized for staging or camping. Road closures as proposed in N would limit SPM opportunities and enhance SPNM. This would affect the range of alternatives. Alternatives B, W, and E-modified would manage visitor use increases through implementation of the management strategies displayed in Appendix C or site-specific implementation associated with Alternative N standards and guidelines.</p> <p>Social encounters and visitor impacts would not exceed established standards in any of the alternatives. In all alternatives, the degree of visitor management would increase. Alternatives A, B, W, and E-modified would result in visitor use increases, but N would result in increased regulations and decreased use. Certain areas could become more confined as a result of closing dispersed sites in other areas. Personal contacts would be responsive to use changes over time. Facility standards would not be exceeded during the planning period in any of the alternatives. Projected growth rates into the next 10 years indicate that some management action would need to be taken at Sacajawea Campground by the end of the decade. Additionally, at 3 percent, 5 percent, and 10 percent growth rates, actions are to control use would be needed at Fivemile observation site, Hat Point Picnic Area, Hat Point Trailhead, and Saddle Creek dispersed site by 2053.</p>						
Alternative A						
Improvements to roads would provide safety and user convenience. Use may increase during the weekends, holidays, during the summer season. Use may also increase to Warnock Corral during hunting seasons. Current safety and resource problems would be mitigated. Increased use may require an increase in management and maintenance frequency. Increases in encounters and diminished solitude for adjacent areas would occur. Improved access may cause additional user impacts. Trail access would remain static. Use of backcountry airstrip	Feelings of remoteness would remain as current condition for that portion of Road 4240 from Imnaha to Hat Point. Remoteness would reflect a decrease in experience opportunity levels in areas adjacent to the RN as visitor use increases. Feelings of remoteness would decrease along the road to Warnock Corral, and areas adjacent to Warnock Corral, as a result of upgrading the road. Remoteness would be of little relevance in RN areas. Increased use of the backcountry airstrip may decrease feeling of remoteness in adjacent areas.	The existing level of scenic integrity, high, would continue to be met.	Social encounters would remain as existing and increase as reflected by visitor use increases. Social encounters would be heaviest on weekends and holidays during the summer season. By upgrading the road to Warnock Corral, social encounters would increase more than if the road were maintained in its current condition. Increased use would occur on weekends and holidays with the biggest increase during hunting seasons. Social encounters in SPM areas would also increase slightly and but the change would probably be imperceptible during the summer period.	Visitor management would not change from current condition from Imnaha to Hat Point. All controls associated with the recent development would remain. Additional control may be added to that portion of the road from Old Memaloose to Warnock Corral as recreation use increases. Additional control may be implemented outside the developed area. Signs and personal contact would remain. Control may increase if a need would be indicated through time.	Significant site-specific impacts have been mitigated through construction and hardening of the developed areas. Additional significant impacts would not occur. Additional impacts may result from road improvement to Warnock Corral but would be limited to sites already showing some degree of impact. Impacts to SPM and SPNM would remain insignificant.	Proposed facilities would provide additional capacity, protect resources, and provide accessibility, some convenience, safety, and interpretation. Capital investment at new Memaloose would be designated and utilized for dispersed camping. Upgrade of Old Memaloose would correct resource problems and reduce maintenance roads. Development of a new campground would increase use of the immediate Hat Point area. Development of a trailhead at Warnock Corral would protect resources, and provide some conveniences.

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
would be maintained.	Remoteness in the vicinity of the new campground would decrease.		Encounters would increase in the vicinity of the campground and Hat Point area.			
Alternative B						
Improved access would allow a moderate increase in general use and slightly higher use on weekends and holidays during the summer season. Increased use would result in increased management action, decreased solitude for immediate surrounding areas (solitude would be not a factor in developed sites), and continued convenience to users. Trail access would remain static. Use of the backcountry airstrip would be maintained. Decreasing the road standard to Warnock Corral would decrease use to Warnock, decrease management action, and increase solitude to surrounding areas.	Same as Alternative A, except by managing road from existing green gate as SPM, feeling of remoteness would be maintained as current condition. Reduction in experience opportunities would reflect visitor use increases.	The scenic integrity level, high, would be maintained.	Same as Alternative A, except road to Warnock Corral would be managed as current condition and SPM. Social encounters would be reduced in the road corridors for areas immediately adjacent to it. By reducing the road standard, encounter rates would reflect visitor use increases.	Same as Alternative A, except less control would be needed for the area from Old Memaloose to Warnock Corral as a result of lower development of the road.	Same as Alternative A, except a lower level of impact would be experienced along the road to Warnock Corral. Impact to SPM and SPNM same as A.	Same as Alternative A, except trailhead development at Warnock Corral would be at a lower scale meeting criteria for SPM. Additionally, no new campgrounds would be built at Hat Point. Facilities would still provide additional capacity but would be reduced from what would be proposed in A. Levels of safety and convenience would be lower. Resource protection would be less trailhead site.
Alternative E-modified						
Same as Alternative B Access past Warnock Corral would be seasonally limited.	Same as Alternative B Remoteness at the Warnock area would be diminished as a result of the seasonal closure during that time period.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B Encounters at the Warnock area would increase during the closure period.	Same as Alternative B Visitor management may be initially increased at Warnock Corral as a result of the seasonal closure.	Same as Alternative B Impact to the Warnock Corral area would increase as a result of the seasonal closure.	Same as Alternative A, except with no new campground development. Long-term use of area would be reduced with Sacajawea maintained at a higher level. Some camping opportunities would be available but people would not be directed there. Campground would be self-discovery through limiting use and impact. No other facilities or developments planned.
Alternative W						
Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative E-modified
Alternative N						
Lowering Hat Point Road	Downgrading the level of	The scenic integrity level	By downgrading the level	Visitor management may	Visitor impacts would be	No additional capacity would

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
<p>(Forest Road 4240), to SPM would decrease the road safety and convenience. Use would decrease as the level of road deteriorates. Heaviest use would occur in the fall during hunting seasons. Current safety problems would intensify. Management action may decrease. Solitude would be enhanced. User impacts would slowly diminish away from the immediate travel way but would increase in the road right-of-way. RN would decrease. SPM would increase.</p> <p>Road closures to Warnock Corral would create immediate impact to area remaining open.</p>	<p>Forest Road 4240 and changing the area to a more primitive ROS would enhance remoteness. SPNM experience would be slightly enhanced. ROS designation would change if alternatives B or N are implemented and regional opportunities for SPNM would be enhanced while opportunities for SPM would be diminished.</p> <p>Remoteness from Old Memaloose to Warnock would be greatly enhanced.</p>	<p>would remain at high, barring any uncontrolled activities that may reduce or enhance the scenic integrity level. No management action would occur to improve scenic integrity.</p>	<p>of Forest Road 4240 and changing the ROS class to SPM, overall encounter rates would decrease. Experience level would be better for those who like SPM areas with less people. Those who prefer RN areas would be displaced. Encounter rates would be reduced significantly in the newly formed SPM area. SPNM would show measurable differences. Encounters at times would appear to be more frequent as a result of having fewer motorized opportunities in the area.</p>	<p>be more intensive as a result of implementing multiple road closures. Signing and personal contact would be intensified initially and then decrease as new regulations preventing motorized use are accepted and obeyed.</p>	<p>reduced in areas closed to motorized access. Areas remaining open would experience a high level of impact even if use numbers were reduced. Impacts would result from over crowding of limited sites.</p>	<p>be provided. New Memaloose would be dismantled and used for dispersed camping. Additional resource degradation would occur as a result of congregating use in one area (New Memaloose). Convenience, and to some degree, safety and visual quality would be diminished. Accommodation for recreation use would be minimal.</p>
40 McGraw						
<p>The Hells Canyon Overlook II decision (USDA 1996) and road alternatives would continue to meet recreation goals and provide for minimal but adequate trailhead facilities thus preventing resource damage.</p> <p>The Hells Canyon Overlook II decision to maintain the existing gate at PO Saddle and its associated seasonal use period would continue to be implemented. The decision would be consistent with management goals. In Alternative N, opportunities for more SPNM are the highest, followed by E-modified, A, and then B, respectively. In alternatives A, W, and E-modified, SPM opportunities would be enhanced and SPNM would be diminished. Alternatives B, W, and E-modified would manage visitor use increases through implementation of the management strategies displayed in Appendix C or site-specific implementation associated with Alternative N standard and guidelines. Alternative N would be least affected by increased recreation use. Social encounters would not exceed established standards in the areas past PO Saddle in any of the alternatives. In all alternatives, visitor management would increase as visitor use increases. Standards for visitor impacts and facilities would not be exceeded in any of the alternatives.</p>						
Alternative A						
<p>Hells Canyon Overlook II decision (USDA 1996) would continue to be implemented. Impacts would remain as stated in site-specific environmental assessment. Forest Road 3965-320 from PO Saddle trailhead to Hells Canyon Wilderness boundary at Saulsberry Saddle (2.5 miles) would be closed to motorized vehicles seasonally from 3 days</p>	<p>Hells Canyon Overlook II decision (USDA 1996) would be implemented. Feeling of remoteness between Saulsberry Saddle, PO Saddle, and Puderbaugh Ridge would be diminished during the open period. A decrease in experience levels in areas adjacent to SPM would occur.</p>	<p>The existing level of scenic integrity, moderate, would be maintained.</p>	<p>Hells Canyon Overlook II decision (USDA 1996) would be implemented. Social encounters would increase slightly as a result of open road seasonally to wilderness boundary/Saulsberry Saddle and Puderbaugh area. Encounters would be highest on weekends and holidays during the summer season. Social encounters in adjacent</p>	<p>Hells Canyon Overlook II decision (USDA 1996) would be implemented. Visitor management would change slightly from current condition. Directional and restrictive signing would be added. Personal contact would increase initially and decrease as new management action are accepted and obeyed.</p>	<p>Hells Canyon Overlook II decision (USDA 1996) would be implemented. Significant impacts to the SPM area have already occurred and are associated with the road and camps located near springs and in flats. Some additional impacts would take place related to increases in use on weekends and holidays through the summer</p>	<p>Hells Canyon Overlook II decision (USDA 1996) would be implemented. No new facilities would be developed beyond the PO Saddle Gate. Current conditions would prevail with respect to facilities.</p>

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
prior to rifle buck season until the road would be dry in the spring (late September to late May), as would roads to the Puderbaugh ridge area. The open roads would provide user convenience, reduce remoteness, and increase use on weekends and holidays during the summer season. Increased use would require increased management action and maintenance frequency. Encounters would increase. Probability of motorized access into the Wilderness would increase slightly in the PO Saddle area.			areas may also increase, but probably not measurably.		season. Additional impacts would occur outside SPM areas but probably would not be measurable. Impacts would not exceed established standards.	
Alternative B						
Same as Alternative A, Forest Road 3965-320 would be managed as outlined in Hells Canyon Overlook II decision (USDA 1996).	Same as Alternative A, except feeling of remoteness would remain as current condition. No access past current closure described in Hells Canyon Overlook II would be implemented.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A, except encounters would remain as current condition. No access past current closure described in Overlook II would be implemented	Same as Alternative A, except visitor management would remain as current condition. No requirement past current posting of road closures.	Same as Alternative A, except visitor impacts would remain as current condition. No road past what is currently posted closed. .	Same as Alternative A
Alternative E-modified						
Same as Alternative A, except the seasonal closure on Forest Road 3965-320 (2.5 miles) at the PO Saddle Trailhead to the Wilderness boundary would be extended to 3 days prior to archery season (late August) and end in the spring when the road would be dry enough to minimize resource damage (June 15 th). Feelings of remoteness beyond Hells Canyon Overlook would be increased over time as road standard deteriorates	Same as Alternative A, except road to wilderness boundary/ Saulsberry Saddle would be maintained at low-level RN and closed seasonally longer than Alternative A, thus have less impact than A and B due to reduced level of impact.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
and traffic decreases. Extended closure of a seasonally open road would tend to increase the feelings of remoteness and reduce encounters further.						
Alternative W						
Same as Alternative E-modified, except effects from seasonal closures would be same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A
Alternative N						
Same as Alternative A, except no motorized access would be permitted past PO Saddle. The road from the PO Saddle Trailhead (2.5 miles) to the Wilderness boundary would be closed with a gate year-round. User convenience would be reduced. There would be less use during weekends and holidays during the summer season. Management action would decrease. The closed road would be managed and maintained as a trail. SPNM areas would be increased.	Same as Alternative A except feeling of remoteness would be enhanced past PO Saddle since no motorized access would be permitted past that point. An increase in SPNM ROS would occur; enhanced experience ROS designations would change if alternatives A or N were implemented. Regional experience opportunities for SPNM would be enhanced and SPM would be diminished.	Same as Alternative A, However, lower levels of management would reduce ability to maintain scenic integrity if necessary.	Same as Alternative A except social encounters would be reduced past PO Saddle since no motorized access would be permitted past that point. Social encounters would be reduced in areas that were previously open to motorized use. Social encounter would increase in areas remaining open.	Same as Alternative A except road would be closed at the PO Saddle Gate. Visitor management past that point would be minimal and infrequent. Signing and personal contact would be intensified initially and then decreased as new regulations preventing motorized use are accepted and obeyed.	Same as Alternative A except road would be closed at the PO Saddle Gate. Visitor impacts past that point would be tied to visitor use increases and be associated with livestock use. Visitor impacts would be reduced in area closed to motorized access. Areas remaining open would experience a high level of impact resulting from over crowding of limited sites.	Same as Alternative A except facilities would be maintained at a minimal level that may add to resource damage and loss of investment.
41 Upper Imnaha / 42 North Pine						
Recreation impacts associated with construction are prevalent in alternatives A, W, and E-modified. These would be confined to areas of development, be short in duration, and offer long-term resource protection. Alternative N would be impactful from the standpoint of people displacement in both closing of roads and displacing from riparian areas. Both may cause impacts to previously unimpacted areas. Road closure in alternative N would limit SPM and RN motorized opportunities and enhance SPNM opportunities. Road closures are also part of the direction for other alternatives with Alternative A having the most roads open followed by W, E-modified, and B, respectively. Each provides a different mix of semi-primitive motorized experience. Maintenance cost of facilities would be elevated in alternatives A, B, and N to select locations and facilities. Alternatives B, W, and E-modified would manage visitor use increases through implementation of the management strategies displayed in Appendix C or site-specific implementation associated with alternative N standards and guides. Projected visitor growth rates indicate a need for action to control use and encounter in RAA 41 by the year 2053.						
ROS designations would change slightly in all alternatives. Regional opportunities for more primitive setting would increase in Alternatives A, B, E-modified, and N while RN opportunities would diminish. Opportunities for RN setting would increase in W while SPM opportunities would decrease. Social encounters would not exceed established standards in any of the alternatives. Projected growth rates of 3 percent, 5 percent, and 10 percent identify encounters as needing management action by the year 2047 in RAA 41. In all alternatives, the degree of visitor management would increase as visitor use increases.						
Alternative A						
Upgrading Forest Road 39 and maintaining roaded	Remoteness would remain the same as current	The existing level of scenic integrity, high, would be	Overall encounter rates would increase as visitor	Visitor management would change slightly from	Significant impacts to Rural, RN, and SPM have	Facilities would be replaced on a scheduled basis

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
access would provide user convenience, safety, and allow for numerous driving experience opportunities. Use would increase on weekends and holidays through the summer season. Increases in use would also occur during fall hunting seasons. Opportunities for dispersed camping would remain abundant. Encounter rates would increase on back roads but may also remain lower on major routes due to the number of other roaded opportunities. Solitude would be diminished in adjacent areas. Increased use would require increased management action. Trail access would remain static.	condition and reflect a decrease in experience as visitor use increases. In SPM and SPNM remoteness would tend to diminish as use increases.	reduced to moderate as a result of constructing a Development Level 4 Campground that would increase use in the area and reduce solitude.	use increases. Encounter rates would increase on back roads but remain relatively low on major routes due to the number of other roaded opportunities. Social encounters would be higher on weekends and holidays.	current condition as a result of access and facility development. Directional and safety signing would be added. Personal contact would remain about the same.	already occurred. Additional impacts would be caused by increase in visitor use and limitation on other use opportunity areas. Additional impacts would not be of great consequence. Visitor impacts would be relative to visitor use increases.	providing resource protection, accessibility, safety, and some convenience. Any improvement to facilities would consider resource protection as a primary goal with other benefits previously described. Management of dispersed sites would initially displace some users and reduce experience levels sought. Activities and use patterns would be altered. Resource protection would be the primary objective. Higher levels of development would serve to protect the resource (even though initial construction would be ground-disturbing), provide accessibility, greater convenience, and fill a desire for a more highly developed facility (RAA 41). Management of facilities at a lower level in RAA 42 would assure some level of convenience usability and functionalism while protecting resource values of the immediate area. Management cost would remain high.
Alternative B						
Maintaining the Gumboot section of Forest Road 39 on current alignment would retain current driving experience but may present potential accident problems as use increases. Resurfacing the Pine section of Forest Road 39 to existing width would correct current surface problems but would lead to future maintenance problems because existing width would not be sufficient to support current	Same as Alternative A, except remoteness in some SPM areas would be diminished slightly by limiting the availability of access in other RN or SPM areas. Remoteness in SPNM areas adjacent to proposed closure areas would slightly enhance feelings of remoteness.	Scenic integrity would be maintained at high by forest stand management activities that would improve vegetation structure to more historical and sustainable in character.	Same as Alternative A, except encounter rates would increase on back roads and major travel routes due to less roaded opportunities in the RAAs. Opportunities would be less than A or W, or E-modified but more than N.	Same as current condition with some increase in signing and personal contact related to road closures. Otherwise increase in management would reflect visitor use increases.	Same as Alternative A, except impacts would be slightly more resulting from more limitations on other opportunity areas. Less area available for motorized activities and camping than in A. Impacts would not be of great consequence but they would be more than experienced in alternatives A, E-modified, and N.	Same as Alternative A, except no highly developed campground. Additional capacity would not be created, resource protection would be less, convenience would be less, and a desire for more developed facilities would not be met. Dispersed camping activities would be prohibited in riparian areas. This would displace users, eliminate an experience opportunity, increase users impacts to off-site areas, and potentially create safety problems.

Table D-4: Effects to Setting Indicators by Alternative - Nonwilderness

Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
<p>vehicles using the road. Proposed actions would improve safety, to some degree, and user convenience. Numerous driving experiences would be maintained; however, they would be reduced slightly. Use would increase as described in A. Opportunities for dispersed camping would be diminished from A.</p> <p>Encounters would be increased as a result of limiting other roaded opportunities this would hold true for major routes. Solitude in adjacent areas would be improved slightly. Increased use would require increased management action faster than in A. Trail access would remain static.</p>						<p>Resource protection and site rehabilitation would be enhanced (RAA 41). Facilities at Pine Creek Rest Area would be replaced on a scheduled basis providing for resource protection, accessibility, safety, and some convenience</p>
Alternative E-modified						
<p>Consequences of road improvements would be similar to those discussed in A. Proposed management action would improve safety on major travel routes but would enhance safety on secondary travel routes as a result of spreading use over more roads than B or N. Some secondary routes would be closed for various resources and wildlife protection reasons. User convenience would be improved on major routes and enhanced on secondary routes. Driving experience opportunities would be enhanced. Opportunities for dispersed camping would be</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B, except feeling of remoteness would be further diminished by additional open roads.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A, except encounter rates relative to natural use increases would be less on back roads and major travel route. As back road opportunities decrease, social encounter would tend to increase.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A, except as dispersed opportunities for motorized use decreases, impacts to area left open increase and impacts to nonmotorized areas decrease.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A, except Duck Lake facilities would be managed at a lower level. Facilities would be replaced providing resource protection for the Research Natural Area, accessibility, safety, and some convenience. Resource protection would be the primary goal for proposed higher-level maintenance at Twin Lakes, Lake Fork, and North Pine Rest Area. Design would change increasing capacity, increasing convenience, safety, accessibility, and comfort. Maintenance cost would go down.</p>

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enhanced over B and N. Encounters on open roads would decrease slightly and increase in areas affected by open roads. Solitude in adjacent areas would be diminished slightly. Increase in use would require increases in management action later than A and B. Trail access would remain static						
Alternative W						
Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative E-modified	Same as Alternative E-modified
Alternative N						
Proposed management action would improve safety on major travel routes as discussed in B. Safety on secondary routes would be diminished as a result of substantially reducing the number of roads available for use. User convenience would be diminished on all roads. Driving experience would be diminished significantly. Opportunities for dispersed camping would be diminished significantly. Encounters on open roads would increase significantly. Encounters would decrease in areas affected by the road closures. Solitude in adjacent areas to road closure would be enhanced. Increased use would significantly increase impacts to open areas. Increased use and pressure from existing use would require increases in management action. Trail access would remain static	Same as Alternative B except feeling of remoteness would be enhanced in areas adjacent to road closures while remoteness in areas adjacent to road remaining open would diminish.	The existing scenic integrity level, high, would remain, barring any uncontrolled activity that would reduce or improve the scenic integrity level. No management action would occur to maintain or improve scenic integrity.	Same as Alternative A except encounter rates would be intensified on major travel routes and the open back roads. Encounter rates relative to visitor use increases would be higher due to limited road opportunities available. Encounter rates would be higher than A, B, W, or E-modified.	Visitor management would be more restrictive with respect to additional road closures and more intensive use of limited recreation sites. Signing and personal contact would be intensified in the initial stages of implementation and then decrease as the new regulations were accepted and obeyed. Personal contact at use sites would remain fairly high.	Same as Alternative A except impacts would be greatest in this alternative as a result of highly limiting opportunities for dispersed motorized camping. Visitor impacts would not exceed established standards in any of the alternatives. Under Alternative N, increased impacts would be more evident in a shorter time period than any other alternative.	Manages all facilities at the lowest level. If facilities do not meet requirements, close and do not relocate. Management of facilities at the lowest level would assure some level of convenience, usability, and functionalism while protecting the resource values of the immediate area. Management cost would remain high and user satisfaction would be less than at a higher level. Removal of sites along riparian areas would displace use, cause impact to other sites, eliminate an experience opportunity, and potentially create safety problems. Resource protection and site rehabilitation would be enhanced. User satisfaction with alternative areas would be low (RAA 41). Low-level maintenance in RAA 42 would be as previously described. Relocated trailheads would provide facilities for use; but convenience, safety, and resource protection may be compromised.

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Access	Remoteness	Naturalness/ Visual Quality	Social Encounters	Visitor Management	Visitor Impact	Facilities
99 Rapid River						
Alternative A						
Use may increase during weekends, holidays or during spring and full use seasons. Increased use may require additional management actions.	Feelings of remoteness would remain as current condition and reflect a decrease in experience as recreation use increases.	Very high scenic integrity would be met.	Social encounters would be highest on weekends, holidays, or during hunting seasons. Encounters would reflect current conditions and increases in visitor use.	Visitor management would not change from current conditions. Control of personal contact and signing would remain the same unless increase in use indicated a need for action.	Visitor impacts may increase slightly in relation to increased recreation use.	Existing historical buildings or ruins would be analyzed pursuant to eligibility for historic designation. No further site development would occur. Facilities maintained or stabilized would not detract from feelings of self-reliance or independence. Naturalness would not be affected, as the facilities are part of the sense of place.
Alternative B						
Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Alternative E-modified						
Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A, except outstandingly remarkable values for scenery would place additional emphasis on maintenance and enhancement.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A, except greater emphasis on educating the public about wild and scenic river outstandingly remarkable values.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A, except emphasis would be placed on outstandingly remarkable values of prehistoric settlement and traditional use for maintenance and protection.
Alternative W						
Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Alternative N						
Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A, except some displacement would occur if motorized use would be restricted.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.

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